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Tower Views

by Clearway

Czech Mediation Gaining

Mr. Chamberlain Defends

Wilderness and Quietudes

¶ **Czechs: The Way of Peace**—One of the most encouraging trends apparent in Europe's handling of the Czechoslovakian situation is a new, and widespread, attitude of conciliation. The justice and durability of a settlement remain to be proved, but at least the one-way alternative of a German invasion of Czechoslovakia is being delayed, if not forestalled. That way would lead almost certainly to general European war, so closely is Czechoslovakia woven into the fabric of armed alliances. Britain continues to seek a compromise. Appointment of Viscount Runciman as "adviser-mediator" is accepted jubilantly in Berlin on the ground that it is a victory for the German way of direct dealings between nations, as against the League way of organized peace. The Czech Government accepts the appointment of Viscount Runciman, provided his functions remain advisory. In Prague he will face the task of helping to reconcile demands of the German Sudeten minority with the Czech minority plan just published. Both the Sudetens and Prague have agreed to allow ample time for reaching an accord. •The basic clash of interests is not changed by an attitude of conciliation, or is it? Much of the clashing in any dispute arises from the way people look at established—or clouded—facts. An attitude of conciliation is in itself a key fact, a master key to right adjustment.

* * *

¶ **The King's Minister**—"There he stands, in the fierce glare of his office," it could be said of British Prime Minister Chamberlain as he stood before the House of Commons to defend his foreign policy. Few single managers of foreign policy in a great nation have aroused more diverse emotions at home and abroad than has Mr. Chamberlain during the past year. He frankly abandoned the League of Nations as a practical means—in its present membership—for dealing with an aggressive Germany, Italy, and Japan, all outside the League. He has pursued the policy of temporizing, playing for time while Britain armed. In general he has sought to appease aggressors through diplomacy in order to stave off a general war. The Opposition in the British Parliament has called him weak. He has been accused of promoting a false peace. In his defense, Mr. Chamberlain points to the lessening of European tension. He indicates that Britain is stiffening toward the dictatorships. Hopeful of a settlement in Czechoslovakia, he looks forward to a revived League, including all the necessary nations. Even the Opposition received the speech with signs of better feeling. Mr. Chamberlain's motives, regardless of methods, were admired. •A right motive has a better possibility of finding right methods, than a right method has of succeeding when men's motives fail to measure up. If higher motives had animated all nations, the League mechanism would not today be mired beside a crystal lake, awaiting the warm breath of forward motion.

* * *

¶ **"Air Ticket to London, Please"**—As steadily as the grandfather clock ticks in many a hall, gray wings beat across the North Atlantic. Britain's pickaback seaplane Mercury returns home, meeting in the Azores the German catapult seaplane Nordmeer. Ding captions a cartoon, "It won't be long now," showing hitch-hikers from college boys to ordinary hoboes thumbing a ride as the Atlantic air lanes roar with traffic. New York rushes work on its vast new North Beach airport, terminus for international and national planes. In London, Douglas Corrigan marvels at the contraption that first carried men in sustained flight. Wings warped with a pull-wire, and a hand-controlled elevator plane of the Wright brothers' museum piece, leave him astounded. • He hasn't left the world exactly un-astounded by his own Atlantic crossing—vision blocked ahead by gas tanks; door fastened with a wire; Irish wit working overtime on how to explain his disregard of some of the rules. Incorrigible Corrigan ought to feel rarely at home with the gravity-defying contraption of Kitty Hawk.

* * *

¶ **An Explorer's Creed**—Off on his fourth antarctic expedition, Lincoln Ellsworth is quoted as saying that he dislikes crowds, adding, "People who live in the wilderness have a sense of God." •Everyone cannot go to the wilderness. Even if everyone did, the crowd would simply change location. There is a quiet above the whirl of cities and the crowding heat of humanity, if we but seek it.

* * *

¶ **Curb on Debt**—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston says the city will have to get along with only a refurbishing of the City Hall, instead of building a new $2,500,000 one with PWA help. He refuses to plunge the city deeper in debt. So he spotlights a feature of federal lending not always emphasized, that more than half of the total spent—55 per cent to be exact in this case as against 45 per cent from PWA—must be drawn from city funds.

Dewey Acts to Smash Two More Big Rackets

Brokers' records subpoenaed as prosecutor seeks to unravel tangled charges of conspiracy in electrical trade—Arrest of four demanded in taxi racket and search spreads to eight States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey is today moving against two major rackets simultaneously as he seeks records to throw light on the evasive extortion conspiracy in the electric industry and issues an alarm for the arrest of four of the ten persons named in a taxicab racket indictment.

In his effort to unravel the tangled skeins of the electrical racket, Mr. Dewey yesterday issued a subpoena containing more than 70 names and had it served upon all the brokerage houses in the city. He hopes that the books of the brokerage houses may reveal some clue as to the victims who may have paid and to those who may have profited.

For more than a year, Mr. Dewey has been quietly digging into the electrical racket, and the inclusiveness of the subpoena was seen as indicative he is about ready to launch an offensive against another of the city's major criminal activities.

Hunted in Eight States

The demand for the arrest of the four named in the taxicab racket indictment was made from Mr. Dewey's office and carried into effect by the police, who sent the call through eight States. The alarm revealed for the first time the identities of three of the missing men. Chief among them was Lorenzo Brescio, said to have been a henchman of Charles ("Lucky") Luciano, and accused as manager for Joseph Biondo in the taxicab racket. Mr. Biondo is already under arrest on the charge of having run the taxicab racket in the interest of Luciano.

The other three persons named in the taxicab indictment were Patsy Murray, Charles Ingui and Matthew Polizutto, or Matty Brown, whose identity had already been revealed. Six of the ten named in the indictment are in custody.

The taxicab racket, it is charged, consisted of shakedown operations against large-fleet taxicab operators and is said to have extorted, at least, $200,000 from the industry.

The extortion ring was conducted under the guise of an inspection service.

Data Is Sought

The subpoena relating to the electrical racket calls upon the brokerage houses to produce voluminous data relative to the accounts of all those named and to bring this information to Mr. Dewey's office.

Among those named were four members of the family of James J. Hines, Jr., who is an official of the electrical contracting firm of Emerson & Hines. Mr. Hines is the son of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, under indictment for alleged conspiracy in the policy game racket presided over by the former Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer. Mr. Hines' accounts have already been examined at great length, as have the records of his firm.

The electrical racket has been the subject of a grand jury investigation for months, and it was the action of that body on July 14 that caused the issuance of the subpoena.

Poor Movies Blamed on Inept By Screen Directors' Guild

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Unionized screen directors have answered the question—What's wrong with the movies?—in a seven-page statement blaming an "inept army" of minor production executives.

Taking the industry to task for a "complicated and expensive system of supervision," the Screen Directors' Guild, Inc., made public a frankly critical analysis.

The Guild charged that:

Studio overhead, much of it wasteful, eats up 40 per cent of the cost of Hollywood pictures.

Duplication, uncertainty and waste increase the other 60 per cent actually spent on production.

Nearly twice as many pictures were made 10 years ago with one-eighth the number of producers, supervisors, and associates now employed.

Millions of dollars have been invested in screen stories that will never be produced, but directors have not been asked to go over this material for salvage and reconstruction.

Producers continue to prepare stories with situations, stunts, and scenes which are extravagantly costly or impossible to film, although directors could suggest suitable alternatives, if consulted.

Dozens of executives have been promoted to positions of authority for which they are unqualified, inexperienced, and utterly lacking in creative ability.

These executives isolate the director and the writer from the "real producer." They offer "a virtual proscription against originality and freshness in pictures."

The situation is aggravated in the case of "B," or low budget pictures. The majority of the men in charge "have little respect for the medium, less respect for their audiences, and excuse their lack of imagination by ridiculing it in others," the analysis says.

The Guild says that "no director questions the contribution of many individual producers who have given prodigiously to the industry. We speak here of the army of the inept."

The Guild was organized in 1936 by such influential figures as Frank Borzage, King Vidor, Gregory La Cava, Wesley Ruggles, William Wellman, and John Ford. Unlike the Screen Actors' Guild, it has no contract with producing companies. It now lists 205 senior members earning $750 a week and up.

The Guild summed up its statement today with a strong recommendation for closer unity between "the real producer and the director" in the development of a picture from story conference to cutting room.

The industry, the directors said, "needs not just a suggestion, but a house cleaning."

Czechs Offer Wider Rights To Minorities

No mention is made in the Premier's plan of any grants of autonomy to various nationalities.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 27 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government offered today a plan looking toward peace with its 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority population, but did not deal with the paramount question of autonomous government.

The Government's proposals, in a new minorities statute published suddenly last night at the apparently increased prodding of Britain and France, would grant new concessions in school administration, government jobs and the use of languages—all within the framework of the Czechoslovak Government.

Local self-government and the degree of its autonomy was to be dealt with later in another statute, and until that time it appeared here that a definite settlement was unlikely.

Premier Milan Hodza said the newly published statute was intended to be the basis for negotiations with the minorities—Hungarian, Polish, and Slovak, as well as German.

Same Rights for All

It was not at once clear how far the new statute went toward meeting the Sudeten German demands, outlined in a speech by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German Party leader, on April 24.

[German autonomy demands inspired Czechoslovak fears that Nazi Germany might take a forceful hand to aid Herr Henlein. Recognizing the danger to European peace, Britain and France have strongly urged arbitration.]

The statute promises "all nationalities are to enjoy the same rights," and this seemed to fulfill at least the first point of Herr Henlein's eight-point program, equality of Germans with Czechs.

A measure of cultural autonomy is provided. It was not evident, however, whether provisions for cultural freedom accepted Herr Henlein's demand for "complete liberty for Germans to profess German nationality and German philosophy." Acceptance of this would be tantamount to official recognition of Nazism in Czechoslovakia.

Division of State Posts

A share in the civil state service jobs would be determined by the percentage of population of each majority. Administrative posts in the Provinces would be distributed according to the percentage of the minorities population in each district.

An essential to membership in a national group is knowledge of the mother tongue, according to the pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Americans Prepare for Exodus From Hankow

© International

Rear Admiral David M. Le Breton — **The Commander of the U. S. Navy's Yangtze Patrol and the American envoy to China confer on the flagship Luzon, planning evacuation and protection of American citizens.** — **Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson**

HANKOW, July 27 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Ministry has closed its offices here, transferring activity 500 miles further inland to Chungking, where foreign diplomats also plan to establish headquarters.

Consular officials of all the powers are remaining in Hankow—presently the major objective of the Japanese Army—but their seniors will go on up the Yangtze.

The American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, and his staff plan to depart from Hankow Aug. 2 in the United States gunboat Tutila.

Franco Accepts British Plan To Study Bombings

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco has accepted "in principle" Great Britain's proposal for a two-man British Commission to investigate bombings of civilian populations in Spain.

The Foreign Office, in announcing the acceptance, did not make public General Franco's reservations.

The Barcelona Government has not yet accepted the plan.

The British proposal was submitted after efforts to set up an International Commission to investigate the bombings had failed. The commission would determine whether there were military objectives in the towns attacked and report whether the bombings were justified.

Archbishop of Canterbury assails bombings: Page 2.

Public Funds and Politics: Charges Involve Eight States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—A growing list of complaints alleging use of public funds for political purposes was laid before the Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee as it met today after a two-week recess.

Accumulated charges involved eight states, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, North Dakota, and California.

Also to be studied for possible infringements of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act was the recent remark of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, that 90 per cent of the 3,000,000 persons on relief are for President Roosevelt.

Shakedown Charged

Most recent charge of misuse of public funds comes from California where opponents of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo charge that Federal jobholders are being "shaken down" for 5 per cent of their salaries to raise a campaign fund for him.

The charges, made by John W. Preston, another contender in the California Democratic Senatorial race, were outlined in a telegram just received by Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Committee Chairman. The Preston allegations were transmitted to the Committee by James W. Mellen, of Los Angeles, anti-New Deal candidate for the same post.

Mr. Mellen's telegram said: "Air mailing you charges by other Senatorial candidates that Federal jobholders being shaken down for 5 per cent of salaries to re-elect McAdoo. Also charges of irregularities by McAdoo and his old law firm in connection with Federal projects and strange association of McAdoo and alleged lobbyists on branch banking bill. Urge your Committee to come to California to clean Augean stables built by McAdoo and his political pals so people may know true facts before Aug. 20 primary."

Anti-New Dealer

Mr. Mellen, described as the one anti-New Dealer in the four-cornered race for the Democratic nomination in California, demanded that all three of his opponents be called before the Senate Committee for questioning. The other pro-New Deal candidate in addition to Senator McAdoo and Mr. Preston is Sheridan Downey.

Senator McAdoo has denied the charges made against him, declaring that he gave his campaign managers specific instructions to avoid such tactics.

The Committee has sent its own

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

State Charges 'Plot to Ruin' Old Colony Line

New Haven is accused by Pecce of scheme to buy leased railroad at 'bankrupt price.'

The New Haven Railroad was accused today by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecce, of plotting to "wreck" the Old Colony and Boston & Providence Railroads financially, in order to be able to "buy out" the leased roads at "bankrupt prices."

Plans of the New Haven trustees to abandon 88 stations—mostly at suburban points—on the Old Colony road in southeastern Massachusetts and in other respects to curtail passenger service in this section of the State are "part and parcel" of the "scheme to wreck the leased lines Mr. Pecce charged.

Mr. Pecce spoke before the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission at the final summing up of argument between attorneys for the State and for the New Haven regarding the road's petition to abandon the 88 stations.

Denounces Methods

Taking up in detail the story of the two lines which are not owned, but leased, by the New Haven, the Assistant Attorney General accused the road of resorting to "the most flagrant abuse of manufactured evidence . . . to conceal the truth in their case."

The road already has been given permission to abandon the stations by the Federal District Court at New Haven, but Massachusetts claims the Federal Court has no right to take the matter out of the hands of the State Utility Commission. The jurisdiction of the P. U. C. therefore will be tested in the present case, which undoubtedly will be appealed by the losing side to the United States Supreme Court.

"The ostensible reason assigned by the railroad for the curtailment of service and abandonment of stations," Mr. Pecce told the Commission, "was that certain alleged economies had to be effected in order to preserve the Old Colony and the Boston & Providence Lines. That was the apparent reason assigned.

"The real reason for the petition was not disclosed and every effort was made to keep it deeply secretive.

Charges

"Every contrivance was resorted to, to keep this reason from becoming apparent—evasion, circumvention, guile, trickery, subterfuge, manufactured testimony were all resorted to, to confuse and befog the real purpose actuating these petitions.

"For the purpose of determining the real merit of these petitions, let us examine the happenings of certain incidents which shed light on these cases.

"The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in October, 1935, filed a petition under Section 77 of the bankruptcy act for reorganization. In due course, trustees were appointed. Soon thereafter there were reports made that the Old Colony was a tremendous burden upon the New Haven, and the trustees rejected the lease of the Old Colony and ceased to pay the rental due.

Trustees Appointed

"On June 2, 1936, the Old Colony filed a petition in the bankruptcy court for its reorganization also under Section 77B. In due course, the same trustees who were operating the New Haven were appointed trustees of the Old Colony to operate the Old Colony on its own account.

"Segregation studies were made by experts in the employ of the trustees of the New Haven. On the basis of these studies, it was reported that the Boston & Providence was incurring great financial losses and for that reason the trustees reported to the Federal Court that the lease which the New Haven had of the Boston & Providence should be rejected. Permission to do so was granted.

Must Accept Terms

Having depleted the financial resources of the Boston & Providence and the Old Colony, it appears now very clear that there is nothing else to be done but to have the Boston & Providence and Old Colony accept the terms of the New Haven as brought about by the segregation studies' allocations and to petition these railroads into receivership so that there might be a liquidation of the property; and in that event it seems very probable that the New Haven will be able to purchase these properties at bankruptcy prices.

"To me, these steps were all part

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Whole Town Shares Oil Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHASE, Kan.—When the oil boom reached this central Kansas town, citizens became community minded. They agreed that if oil was found on the townsite each one would get a share of the income, and it has worked out that way. The Town of Chase is in the oil business and everyone shares in the riches.

The high school district has the largest assessed valuation of any school district in the state—$11,000,000. The town has an oil well in its name in City Park.

When residents were threatened with prosperity in 1932 they remained calm. Homer Ira, President of the Chase State Bank, and G. L. Ramsey drew a contract whereby all property owners agreed that oil would be developed as though the community was one tract and that each property owner should participate in royalties.

The agreement limited drilling to one well in a block and although property owners on Main Street have no wells, they share equally with Carl Link, a farmer and machinery man, who has a derrick under his bedroom window.

In 1932, Shell Petroleum allowed its leases on town property to lapse. Mr. Ramsey, noting them, signed citizens on the dotted line on the condition that he would do a bit of wildcatting within a year. On the 14-acre site of the high school he brought in a big well.

At one time there were 25 wells within the town limits. Today there are 12 actually producing. Proration and "petering out" of oil have reduced the number but checks still come to royalty owners.

In the first year of the community project royalties ranged from about $1,900 downward. It is estimated more than 800 persons receive some benefit directly or indirectly from the oil production. Royalty payments are handled through the State Bank.

Economics in the News

Transatlantic Air Services—Flying Boat as Competitor of the Ocean Liner—Howard Hughes's Vision

By H. B. E.

As I was eating in a New York restaurant last Thursday, the waiter brought to my table a newspaper, and inquired, "Would you like to read yesterday's London paper, Sir?" I bought it, and felt that I was assisting at a miracle. Here I was reading the Daily Scream published the day before in a capital 3,000 miles across the ocean. The papers had been brought in by the pickaback British seaplane, the Mercury. There must have been a tidy batch of them sent over, for when I left the restaurant, I found them on sale in the streets. London "ha'penny" papers, it is true, were selling for a dollar, or about 50 times the London price, but the buyers, judging from the way they were snapping them up, seemed to feel that a dollar was cheap enough for a miracle.

Out at Port Washington, the Long Island base of Pan American Airways, the Mercury was moored alongside a Bermuda clipper. They were joined the next day by another arrival from the other side, the German seaplane, Nordmeer, which had flown 2,397 miles from the Azores, most of the time within a few hundred feet of the ocean billows. This activity on top of the Hughes and Corrigan flights prompted the New York World-Telegram to insert the following facetious box in its Saturday editions: "U. S. virtually cut off from Europe for Day; No transatlantic flights were made today. And the season has only just begun! Both the British and the Germans are going to send more planes, more flying boats. Likewise the French are tuning up their own craft for transatlantic trials. While Pan American Airways, the pioneer in transoceanic air services, will actually inaugurate passenger and mail services at the end of summer, with a 6,000-horsepower, 74-passenger superclipper which will fly to Libson via the Azores."

* * *

No doubt about it—the treacherous Atlantic has been conquered. The demonstration has been so convincing that people are wondering over the potentialities of air traffic. It is natural that a sudden shock of realization should stir the imagination into extravagant activity. In the restaurant I found that mine went furiously to work as I looked at the previous day's London newspapers. When a revolution breaks over one's head, one's thoughts are apt to be extreme. Even experts are dazzled by the possibilities of air traffic over the Atlantic. Howard Hughes pictures the skies permanently darkened with aircraft winging between the Old and the New Worlds. At least he looks to the time when the flying boat will supplant the ocean liner—which is the same thing.

Second thoughts, I suggest, will not bear out such extravagant thoughts, particularly Mr. Hughes's vision. Of course one does not know what the dim and distant future will have in store, but when one ventures to make a prediction, the prediction is based upon the foreseeable or ponderable future. And this future, it seems to me, need not worry the shipping lines over the impending loss of traffic. It will be a long, long time before flying boats make a dent in the shipping business.

It is true that the per seat per mile cost is cheaper on the airplane than on the liner. It is true, also, that the larger the air unit, the more efficient is its operation—which is not true of all operations, as I was reminded when Samuel Insull passed on. At the same time, ocean travel by air is not likely to catch on in the speedy and displacing manner that Mr. Hughes envisages.

One makes the statement on the basis of analogy. Overland the American traffic by air is only 2 per cent of all traffic. I inquired in New York for the average yearly number of all first-class transatlantic travelers for the purpose of finding out the total potential customers of transatlantic air services. The number given to me was 360,000. Two per cent of 360,000 is 7,200; so the air services could not possibly count upon more than this number as their quota of transatlantic custom.

* * *

Even this figure certainly will not be attainable for some years. It is only a goal to shoot at, a goal based upon what the actuaries would call reasonable expectations. I don't think the deprivation of 7,200 passengers in the foreseeable future will keep the shipping companies awake o' nights.

In point of fact, shipping companies would do well to think of the flying boat as a spur to travel, not as a competitor. New modes of doing the same thing always have had the effect of swelling the business. The invention of printing made for more readers; the advent of radio made for more music, more musicians, and more attendants at opera houses and concerts; and a speedier and novel way of traveling should stimulate travel. No, second thoughts on my London newspaper and Mr. Hughes's comment did not make me feel that the shipping lines looked like being the next victims of technological unemployment.

NOTE: This column will be discontinued for a week while H. B. E. is away.

Soviet to Take Census

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP)—The Soviet Cabinet today fixed Jan. 17, 1939, for beginning a great census of Soviet Russia.

The count will include all residents of the Soviet Union whether native or foreign.

Persons traveling on trains and boats on that date will be registered according to a special procedure.

The official newspaper Pravda predicted the census would show that while "death is reaping a rich harvest in capitalist countries," the Soviet birth rate is increasing and the fatality rate falling.

The present population is estimated at 169,000,000.

Duce Plans Fascist Chamber

ROME, July 27 (AP)—Premier Mussolini has approved final plans for the new Fascist Chamber which will replace the present Chamber of Deputies. The plan will be submitted Oct. 1 to the Fascist Grand Council.

The plan will reorganize the National Legislature along corporative state lines. Members of the new body will not represent districts, but units of the Fascist Party, guilds, and corporations.

The project has been under study since 1933. The plan was drawn up by a special commission under the Duce's instructions.

Activity of Women Broadening

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The broadening activity of women in business and the professions has brought them a status in the field of arbitration that makes this a coming forum for their participation in public affairs, in the opinion of Antonia Hatvany, secretary of the American Arbitration Association. Proof of this, she held, was had in the fact that, of the 2300 arbitrators on its New York City panel, 200 are women.

Nominated from the special brackets of the law, trade, finance, as men are chosen, Miss Hatvany said the gauge was standing and that a woman architect, engineer or expert in banking or textiles was "acceptable as an arbitrator on exactly the same footing as a man who is an authority in these fields."

Of such, she said, was the immediate background of the recent appointment of five women among 144 arbitrators named by the New York Stock Exchange to handle disputes on a national basis. The role had been long in the making, however, she added, and was built of arbitrators in controversies between parents and school principals, in hearings of small Stock Exchange controversies, in Actors' Equity cases and Dramatists' Guild disputes.

She spoke, too, of the women lawyers who represent clients before boards of arbitration and the cooperative move of New York women's bar associations toward the disposal of cases through arbitration.

The American Arbitration Association, now 12 years old, is educational, non-profit making, nonpartisan and composed of 7,000 men and women from the fields of law and business, deriving its support from membership dues, voluntary contributions and nominal fees, and operating as a clearing house for arbitration procedure in 1,600 cities.

It has handled about 8,000 cases, the typical submission of a dispute being through court order and advice of legal counsel. The parties check off the arbitrators preferred from identical lists and, with or without counsel, tell their stories at hearings free from technicalities. The case is often settled at once by mutual consent, or by the arbitrators in writing, and the settlement is watertight under the law.

None of the association's awards have been vacated by the courts and few of them challenged, the honorary character of membership being a guarantee in particular of the fairness and impartiality of the system.

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In the Boston Section:

Caucuses are held by Republicans and Democrats to reach compromise on unemployment program.

Washington sees possible Hopkins-Ickes split over Tobin City Hall issue.

Bloomfield fires opening gun in sales tax war.

Providence well along in new safety campaign.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Youth Congress Record Cited To Disprove Radical Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—No one could be more indignant than Betty Shields-Collins, international secretary of the Second World Youth Congress which will convene at Vassar College next month, over charges that this is a group serving the radical movements under way in the world. She took up the issue this week in a statement bluntly voicing the record to show that the largest single bloc of delegates from the 52 countries having representation at the sessions will come from the youth sections of the world's six largest faiths—Christians, Confucian Buddhist, Jewish, Hindu, Mohammedan.

"Modern youth throughout the world is accused of drifting away from religion," she said. "The coming World Youth Congress will prove that youth today, more than at any time in the present century, is vitally interested in religious matters.

"One of the four commissions into which the congress will divide itself for most of its work will be concerned with the religious and philosophical bases of peace and justice in the world today. The agenda for this commission, prepared by the World Young Women's Christian Association, the World Student Christian Federation, the World Young Men's Christian Association and the World Union of Jewish Youth, gives prominent position to the question: 'What is the special task of the churches in establishing a common moral basis which will give a solid foundation for international peace and justice?'"

Blames False Statements

While official Roman Catholic groups have not accepted participation in the Congress, Miss Shields-Collins said that eight Protestant denominations in the United States had appointed delegates—the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Evangelical, Methodist, Quaker, Reformed, and Unitarian.

"The failure of the Roman Catholic groups to accept the invitation thus far may be due to the irresponsible statements which have said that the Congress is irreligious and communistic," she said. "Out of the 67 votes which the 52 countries and 15 international organizations will have at the Congress, there will be only one for the Russian delegation and one for the Young Communist International.

"As for irreligion, the sponsorship, the composition of the delegations and the very agenda of the Congress prove the absurdity of such a statement."

Wide representation of trade union movements is apparent on the list of 400 foreign delegates, every participating nation sending young people from such groups, with France, Czechoslovakia, England, and South America leading in numbers. The questions of hours, wages, conditions of work, child labor and the effect of the conventions of the International Labor Office on youth in industry are a major portfolio for discussion.

Greeting by the City

Meanwhile the Congress already has its greeting from the City Council of New York, which hailed its purpose as an international gathering "to consider the welfare of the younger generation of our country as well as of the rest of the world, paying special attention to improved health, educational and recreational facilities as well as to the promotion of international goodwill and the furtherance of social justice"

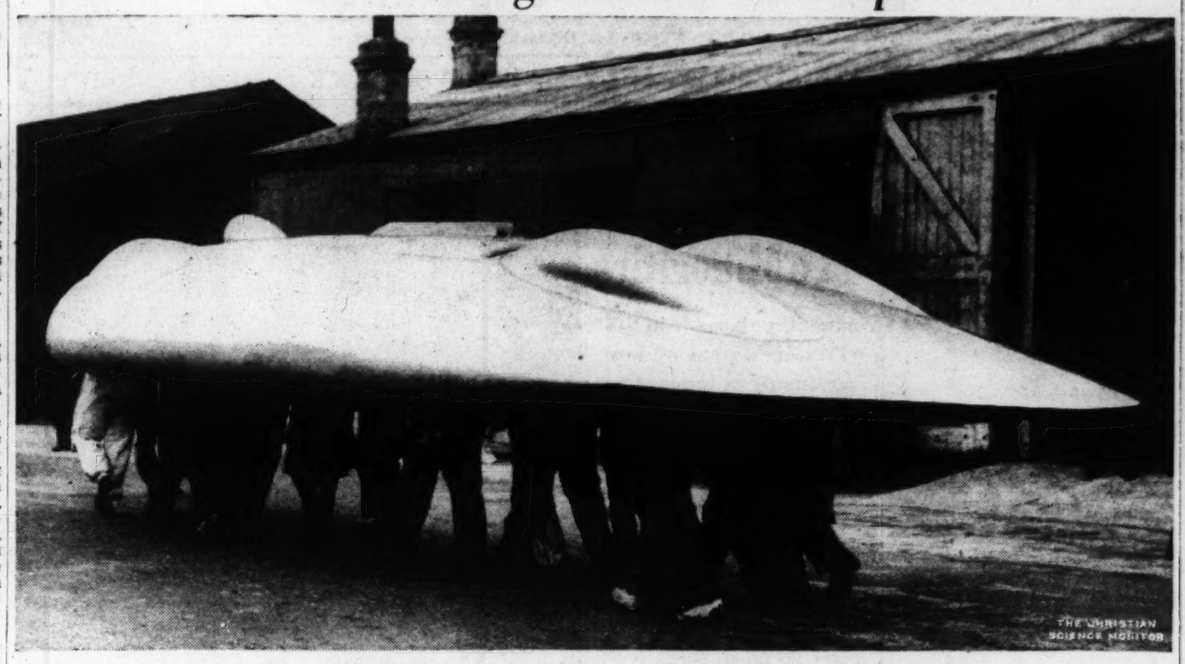
The city's welcome to the delegates will be an elaborate pageant with 1,000 young actors, dancers and athletes participating. It will be held in the Municipal Stadium, Randall's Island, on Aug. 15, the day preceding the opening of the sessions, which are to continue through Aug. 24, and will highlight the colorful cultural features of the participating nationalities.

Miss Shields-Collins, who is a graduate of the London School of Economics and an accomplished linguist, has directed the Geneva office of the Congress for two years. She has enlisted not only a distinguished list of patrons for the movement, but has gathered young people even from the far-flung corners of the world, such as Burma, India, South Africa and Argentina, to join in the discussion of common problems in the belief that this pooling of national, religious and political experience is a step in the building of international peace.

Stamp Honors Iowa

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department announced that the forthcoming three-cent stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of Iowa's territorial form of government would be purple and would show a view of Iowa's early capitol. It will go on sale Aug. 24 at Des Moines.

Fastest Thing on Land—Perhaps



© Fox

Shell of Car in Which John Cobb of London Will Try for Auto Speed Record

Cobb is sailing for the United States on the Aquitania and is accompanied by H. P. Railton, designer of the car, which was shipped to America on July 8

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLANDS, England—This giant centipede is the body of the Railton speed-challenger car—in which Mr. John Cobb is to attempt the world's record—being taken along to be fitted to the chasis.

This shell itself is out of the ordinary. It is ultra light, and has to be lifted off bodily whenever there is any tire-changing, or tank-filling to be done.

But even more unusual is the chassis. It has two motors, two gearboxes, two clutches, no radiator. The track of the rear wheels is two feet narrower than that of the front. The car carries a 75-gallon tank of iced water along its side.

Mr. Cobb, who is a London fur broker, hopes to be the first man to travel six miles a minute on land.

His new car is capable of an estimated speed of 400 miles an hour. The present record of 311.42 miles an hour is held by Capt. G. E. T. Eyston of London. Mr. Cobb will try for the record on the Salt Lake Flats at Bonneville, Utah.

Harlan Defense Loses Means To Escape a Jury Decision

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 27—Harlan County's 39 coal operators and former deputy sheriff defendants on trial here for conspiracy to defraud labor lost their last opportunity to escape a jury decision in an informal shirt-sleeve court session yesterday, which also constituted an undress rehearsal of the arguments from counsel which the jury will hear for the balance of the week.

With jury dismissed and spectators edged out of the courtroom, Judge H. Church Ford sat informally at the head of a single table with Government and defense attorneys seated around it while newspaper correspondents pre-empted the jury box and witness stand as points of vantage to watch this last joining of legal issues unrestrained by the formalities of court or necessity of impressing the jury.

Jury Gets Case

The acting and the staged displays of belligerency which are part of the mechanics of a formal trial were completely absent. The lawyers sat with the Judge, all in shirt sleeves, and discussed calmly and quietly the fine legal points which this great and precedent-making trial involves. When it was nearly over defense lawyers asked for directed verdicts in behalf, first, of all their clients, and finally of a select few supposed to be relatively less guilty than the others, and they learned that in the opinion of Judge Ford a real case has been made out against every man and every company still on trial after over 10 weeks of sifting sheep from goats.

"We'll let the jury decide," he remarked. "If a conspiracy existed, it doesn't take much proof to involve any single defendant."

The defense attorneys had argued that evidence submitted against several of the defendants had been negligible and that they therefore should receive immediate immunity from the possibility of conviction by the jury. In the case of one deputy sheriff, for example, the only evidence charged against him was that he had been in a car which stopped for a short time at the scene of a labor rally which was broken up by the interference of several other deputies.

But harmless as this may seem, Judge Ford held that if there was a conspiracy, then even such a slight appearance of participation as this impelled him to turn over the question of complicity to the jury.

He therefore overruled the original motion for directed verdicts in behalf of all defendants, and also a motion made by Cleon K. Calvert for three particular companies which he represents, their operators, and their former hired deputy sheriffs.

14-Hour Summary

Because he was balked on this, and on almost every other motion he and his colleagues made, Charles I. Dawson, chief defense counsel, then informed Judge Ford that the defense would require 14 hours to sum up their case for the jury, a bit of information which astounded all present and wrecked the Judge's hopes of seeing a verdict by the end of this week. The Government had planned to consume only six hours in its summation. Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, in charge of the Government's large legal staff in the case, expressed his amazement, and indicated that he might meet it by lengthening his side of the argument.

Most damaging blow to the defense was a denial by the Judge of a contention that the conspiracy could not be proven against any defendant unless every one of the 10 points in the indictment were proven, and unless at least two companies, one operator and one deputy sheriff were all found guilty. Judge Ford denied both parts of the contention, making it possible, therefore, for the jury to convict as few as two of the total of 55 defendants—16 companies and 39 individuals—regardless of who the two might be, provided only that conspiracy is established on at least one point.

In other words, the jury is to be instructed that if there was any conspiracy at all to deprive labor of its rights, the jury is free to convict as few as two defendants. It could pick out two deputies if it liked. It could convict only companies, or only operators. Judge Ford made it clear that in his opinion it is not necessary that members of each of the three groups mentioned in the indictments be found guilty in order to make possible convictions.

When Is a Right Right?

The defense lost another important point when overruled on its contention that efforts of Harlan coal operators to keep outside labor organizers out of their coal domain could not be considered a denial of any right to their employees. Forney Johnston, prominent corporation lawyer associated in the case, argued that an outside labor organizer "has no more rights than any other non-employee of a company."

Against this contention Mr. McMahon argued that to prevent contact between an employee and an outside labor organizer is to deprive him of the opportunity to learn what his rights are.

"The only person I know of who got his religion from above was St. Paul," the Assistant Attorney General pointed out by way of analogy. "All the others were proselyted."

A defense contention that the citizenship of the Harlan County miners who have allegedly been injured by Harlan employer hatred of unionism has not been established caused momentary consternation among Government counsel. Their direct teletype connection with the Department of Justice in Washington was put into immediate use. Armed with pages of citations of precedent they returned to meet this unexpected attack and Judge Ford finally agreed that birth in the State of Kentucky established prima facie evidence of citizenship. Had he not so ruled Mr. McMahon would have moved to reopen the case and remedy the omission.

Temperance Unit Of North America Hits Futile Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Sale of liquor-flavored candies to children was denounced in a resolution passed at the recent convention here of the national division, Sons of Temperance of North America. Delegates to the 94th annual session of the organization represented many centers in the United States and Canada, this being the fifth time the convention has met in Toronto since it was formed in New York City Sept. 29, 1842.

Liquor control laws were declared to be a proven failure by the delegates, who contended in their resolution that bootleggers have increased in number and in volume of sales. Taxes are not reduced by the sale of beer and liquor and every promise made by liquor advocates in their efforts to break down the law has proven false and elusive, the resolution stated, adding that if Canada's $160,000,000 liquor bill had been directed to honest trade it would have met most of the relief costs.

Liquor licenses in the United States are now being issued in the proportion of one for every 295 inhabitants, declared E. R. Knickerson, Most Worthy Scribe. "The American people were promised that the saloon would not return, but the number of retail dealers for the year ending June 30, 1937, was 2½ times the number of dealers in the last year before prohibition was put into effect," his report continued. Ontario liquor sales amounted to $61,000,000 for 1937, while Nova Scotia had an increase of 21 per cent in sales over the previous year. The report also mentioned that many indications show that the people are beginning to awaken to the dangers of the liquor traffic."

Anti-Jewish Drive In Italian Press Received Coolly

ROME, July 27 (AP)—The Italian press is conducting a vigorous campaign to arouse enthusiasm for the new Fascist anti-Jewish policy, but thus far there has been no conspicuous success.

The anti-Semitic faction of the Fascist Party has been demanding that Jews be excluded from teaching, journalism, the arts, and other occupations influencing national thought.

It also has demanded that positions of command in the Army and of leadership in the Fascist regime be closed to Italy's 47,000 Jews, and that Italo-Jewish marriages be forbidden.

Whether such regulations, strongly suggestive of Nazi policy, are adopted may depend on two factors:

1. The reaction to the doctrine of race among the mass of Italians who are cool to anti-Semitism.
2. The future status of relations between Italy and what Premier Mussolini likes to term the "demo-plutocracies"—the world's democracies.

Newspapers took up yesterday's declaration by the Party Secretary, Achille Starace, that the formula considering Italians as of Aryan origin must be followed by "ulterior political action."

Political circles believed a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council, announced for Oct. 1, would be the occasion for deciding the general lines of anti-Jewish measures. One of every 915 Italians is a Jew.

The new Fascist doctrine of race declares Jews never have been assimilated in Italy. Political observers explain this attitude by three possible motives:

1. To modify popular Italian diffidence toward Germany by stressing cultural bonds with Germanic peoples.
2. To indicate Italy's alienation from France, once called the "Latin sister."
3. To warn democracies that continued ideological attacks on Italy and failure to reach a settlement on outstanding differences will result in binding Italy even more firmly to the Rome-Berlin axis.

British Adopt Stiffer Stand Upon Settlement in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—Largely as the outcome of widely-demonstrated public opinion here, a definite stiffening has begun to appear in the British Government's attitude toward aggressor powers.

This is seen in several features of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, during which the Government defeated the Opposition by 275 votes to 128.

One of the chief conclusions to be drawn from the debate is that Britain's policy in Spain is now more definitely requiring conditions which will prevent the Spanish war from continuing to endanger European peace.

Such a policy was not laid down specifically. But it is implicit in Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's indications that the implementing of the Anglo-Italian treaty would be dependent upon more substantial conditions regarding Spain than have hitherto been demanded.

Premier's Aims Appreciated

Evidence of a stronger tone is also to be found in recognition by Mr. Chamberlain's chief Liberal Party critics that however much they may object to what they regard as the "weakness" hitherto shown in his foreign policy, this does not interfere with the respect they feel for the motives that are behind his program.

Mr. Chamberlain's reference to terms to Italy was in reply to a point raised by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Party. Mr. Attlee complained that an adequate explanation had not been given of the words, "a settlement in Spain," hitherto laid down as the main condition to be fulfilled before Britain would permit the Anglo-Italian treaty, negotiated in April, to came into force. "Do I understand now," Mr. Attlee said, "that it is merely the question of volunteers being withdrawn?"

The Prime Minister then showed that he now has much more in view. "I would like to see what happens when the volunteers have been withdrawn. If then the Government can feel that Spain has ceased to be a menace to the peace of Europe, I think we can regard that as a settlement of the Spanish question."

Recognition of Dangers

This is regarded as for the first time indicating the Government's recognition of the dangers — long pressed by the Opposition but belittled by the Government—as likely to result from the Spanish war alike to Britain's sea communications and to the safety of France.

The improvement in Mr. Chamberlain's personal relations with the Liberals is shown in remarks made by such prominent members of this Opposition Party as Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Geoffrey Mander. Mr. Sinclair said in the debate:

"I am sure the thought uppermost in the mind of the Prime Minister, whose courage and industry in shouldering this heavy burden of responsibility we all admire—however much we dissent from his policy—is the preservation of peace."

Mr. Mander said, "While I may think he (Mr. Chamberlain) is wholly wrong in the way he goes about it, I am sure there is no man in the country who is more anxious to attain peace."

Dissent on Praise for Duce

It is true that the debate was not uniformly characterized by such amenities. When Mr. Chamberlain, for example, tried to arouse sympathy for Italy by enlarging upon Premier Mussolini's having "kept faith with us in regard to troops in Libya, in cessation of anti-British propaganda, and in co-operation on the Non-Intervention Committee," he was interrupted by such loud-voiced demonstration from the Labor Party, in which some Liberals joined, that he had to appeal to the Speaker to preserve order.

Upon the whole, however, his statement has had a reassuring effect upon public opinion generally. The proposed mission of Viscount Runciman to Prague to help the Czech Government reach an agreement with the Germans is especially welcomed as evidencing British concern over the danger to European peace which that dispute involves. Besides this Mr. Chamberlain's references to measures other than a loan under consideration to help China, also the cordiality of his mention of Anglo-American relations, met with emphatic approval.

The Times and Daily Telegraph today both emphatically endorse Mr. Chamberlain's claim that the general outlook for European peace is more favorable than six months ago. The News Chronicle, Liberal, says: "Britain and France have only to stand firm to secure a fair settlement of this (Czechoslovakian) controversy."

Even so consistent an opponent of the Government as the Daily Herald, Labor, while continuing its attack upon Mr. Chamberlain's policy as a whole, admits today that "great good" may come of Lord Runciman's visit to Prague.

Observer at Work

BERLIN, July 27 (AP)—The United States' official refugee observer arrived in Berlin yesterday and started work on an assignment which German official sources believed would involve first of all an attempt to win freedom for Jews in concentration camps.

The observer, George Brandt, a Consul in the American Foreign Service, spent a large part of the day conferring with Ambassador Hugh Wilson. He said he had no statement to make, as his mission was private.

German officialdom, however, believed Mr. Brandt would try first to win liberation from the concentration camps of those thousands of Jews arrested since the new anti-Semitic drive started early in June.

Reich officials seemed disposed to grant this freedom provided the prisoners first obtain foreign immigration visas. Germans believed it was Mr. Brandt's problem to arrange these visas, but they pointed out that many foreign countries were unwilling to make room for German Jews if they arrive at their frontiers penniless. Germany has restricted the funds which emigrants may take with them.

Archbishop Assails Bombing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Canterbury, England

Condemnation of bombing and modern persecutions was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury when addressing the Diocesan Conference here.

"It is," he declared, "impossible for us, both as Christians and as citizens, to turn our eyes from the situation of the world which surrounds us.

"It is a prospect full of darkness and confusion. We have only to think of the horrors which are now being perpetrated in Spain, and on a vaster scale in China, and the cruelty and oppression which is being meted out in some countries to defenseless people."

Fear, the Archbishop, added, is chief among the causes of confusion today. It is, he said, "worth while doing anything to enable the world to gain time to recover its nerve and its sanity."

"Surely," he continued, "if the world becomes sane, one of the first things it will do is to secure some agreement by which the devil of this new weapon of war, bombing from the air, may be once and for all banished from the world."

Troops of Britain In Palestine Raid Guerrilla Areas

HAIFA, Palestine, July 27 (AP)—British troops started extensive raids yesterday to prevent formation of guerrilla bands and to stem the broadening of racial conflict between the Holy Land's Arabs and Jews.

The troops made numerous swift raids in the village-dotted hills following the 65 fatalities and the injury of 107 persons when a time bomb exploded Monday in a Haifa market place. A similar catastrophe was averted yesterday when a time bomb set for 9 a. m. in the crowded Arab vegetable market of Jerusalem was discovered just 15 minutes earlier.

Smoke from incendiary fires in the mixed quarter rolled over this Mediterranean port city, which by Monday's tragedy in the market place had become the greatest point of friction between two peoples, each claiming Palestine as its own.

Britain, carrying out its long-troubled League of Nations mandate over the Holy Land, struggled to restore order.

Guns of the battle cruiser Repulse were trained on the lower section of Haifa. Wholesale arrests of suspected terrorists were made. Platoons of marines, soldiers, and police shuttled through the disturbed areas in armored cars and fire trucks.

Entrances to the Jewish quarter were under heavy guard. Arab stevedores were confined to the port area throughout the night.

English, Arabic and Hebrew newspapers condemned the terrorism. Three Hebrew dailies, in editorials almost identically phrased, commented on the Haifa bombing, most of the victims of which were Arabs.

"While our enemies will try to place this new outrage at our feet, we point to the fact that not one Jew entered that area since July 6," the editorials said.

Fearing widespread reprisals for the Haifa market place bombings, the British command took intensive measures to prevent armed Arab hillsmen from massing forces in Northern Palestine.

Royal Air Force planes were dispatched from Ramleh to the Syrian and Transjordan frontiers following a report that the Arabs were rising. Frontier garrisons were strengthened by military units from Jerusalem, Acre, and Sarafand.

Freighter Bombed In Spanish Port Owned by British

MADRID, July 27 (AP)—The British cargo ship Dellwyn was sunk in the port of Gandia by a seaplane which attacked at dawn.

It was the second attack on the 1,480-ton ship in three days. Two bombs were dropped near the vessel on Monday, but they did not explode.

An official of Angel and Son Company of Cardiff, owners of the Dellwyn, said today the freighter was discharging a cargo of coal in the British-owned port of Gandia and conforming to all regulations of the International Non-Intervention Committee.

More than 60 British ships have been bombed in Spain since the outbreak of the Spanish war more than two years ago. A series of bombings in June subsided when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made repeated representations to the Spanish Insurgent Commander Gen. Francisco Franco.

Air Travel Grows Fast in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The latest figures illustrate the rapid growth of air services throughout Australia and the increasing disposition on the part of people, notably business men, to use modern transport. Calculations made in this State show that the mileage flown by aircraft in the Commonwealth has more than doubled in the past three years. In 1937 the total was 12,011,710 miles, compared with 5,641,000 in 1935 and 8,464,405 in 1936.

Ten years ago 3,507 route miles were covered, compared with 6,509 five years ago and 27,574 last year, when 58,000 passengers were carried, against only 900 in 1928. In the same period the quantity of freight has grown from 15,000 pounds to 852,000 pounds, taking 1928 and 1937 figures. With the development this year of Empire services, last year's totals promise to be substantially exceeded.

It is estimated that the air lines are now flying at the rate of more than 9,000,000 miles a year, nearly 6,000,000 miles of which is unsubsidized. This is considered almost a world's record in unassisted aviation. In two and a half years approximately £350,000 has been invested in modern aircraft by airline companies.

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LINGERIE—street floor

One Must Be an Early Bird Flying to Delhi in India

Around the World by Air

With Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seventeenth in Series of Articles

IN THE AIR—My introduction to India has been shrouded in darkness, a condition which is in a certain sense symbolic of a land three-fourths the size of the United States where four times the population of America is huddled, the greater proportion under living standards which would shock the grumblers against low wages in New York City, or Detroit, or Cleveland And yet, like the flashes of the maharaja's jewels there strike through the gloom glimpses of palaces and temples.

I had not anticipated that I should be doing this part of the journey in the darkness. When I got off the airplane a few hours ago in Karachi, the great western port of India, the airport manager said deprecatingly, "You are sure you want to go on to Delhi in the morning? It is a pretty early start."

In the tones of a woman determined not to be a nuisance I said off-handedly, "I don't mind, 4 o'clock, in the air, isn't it?"

To which he replied, "Oh no. You will be called at 15 minutes past midnight. We start at 2 o'clock in the morning."

Which left me just five hours for dinner, sightseeing, conversation, and any possible moments of sleep. It helped that the customs men were so evidently pleasantly inclined. One of them bent a turbaned head over my declaration and asked, "You have a typewriter?" Instantly on the defense of my little portable I said I had. To which he replied, "Just look down the list and cross off any of the items and put in typewriter."

No Perfumed Liquors

By way of helpfulness he pointed to a line which read "spiritous liquors perfumed." I remarked that I certainly hadn't any spiritous liquors, perfumed or otherwise, but that I couldn't see the connection between them and a typewriter.

Whereupon he pulled back the declaration, firmly cut out "household effects" and wrote in "typewriter." Then he demanded a valuation and I was torn between the knowledge of the importance of the machine to me and a need to put it pretty low if there were to be a question of duty.

By then he was assured of my feminine helpfulness, so he wrote in after the typewriter, "100 rupees" and after clothing "500 rupees" and marked them both "free."

During the evening I collected a few oddments of information about Karachi. The trams I perceived were run by petrol engines but on tracks, a rather incongruous state of affairs. Karachi I was told is the port through which "hardbitten soldiers" pass on their way home to leave in England. One of their number about to board the westbound plane took time to tell me that "there is the usual seasonal disturbance on the northwest frontier. When the rain comes down the tribesmen get disaffected and begin sniping. It is just the usual thing. We don't mind it much."

Some of the dhows in the harbor I was informed do not just cling to the shore in fishing expeditions but go all the way to Mombassa, and even to Zanzibar.

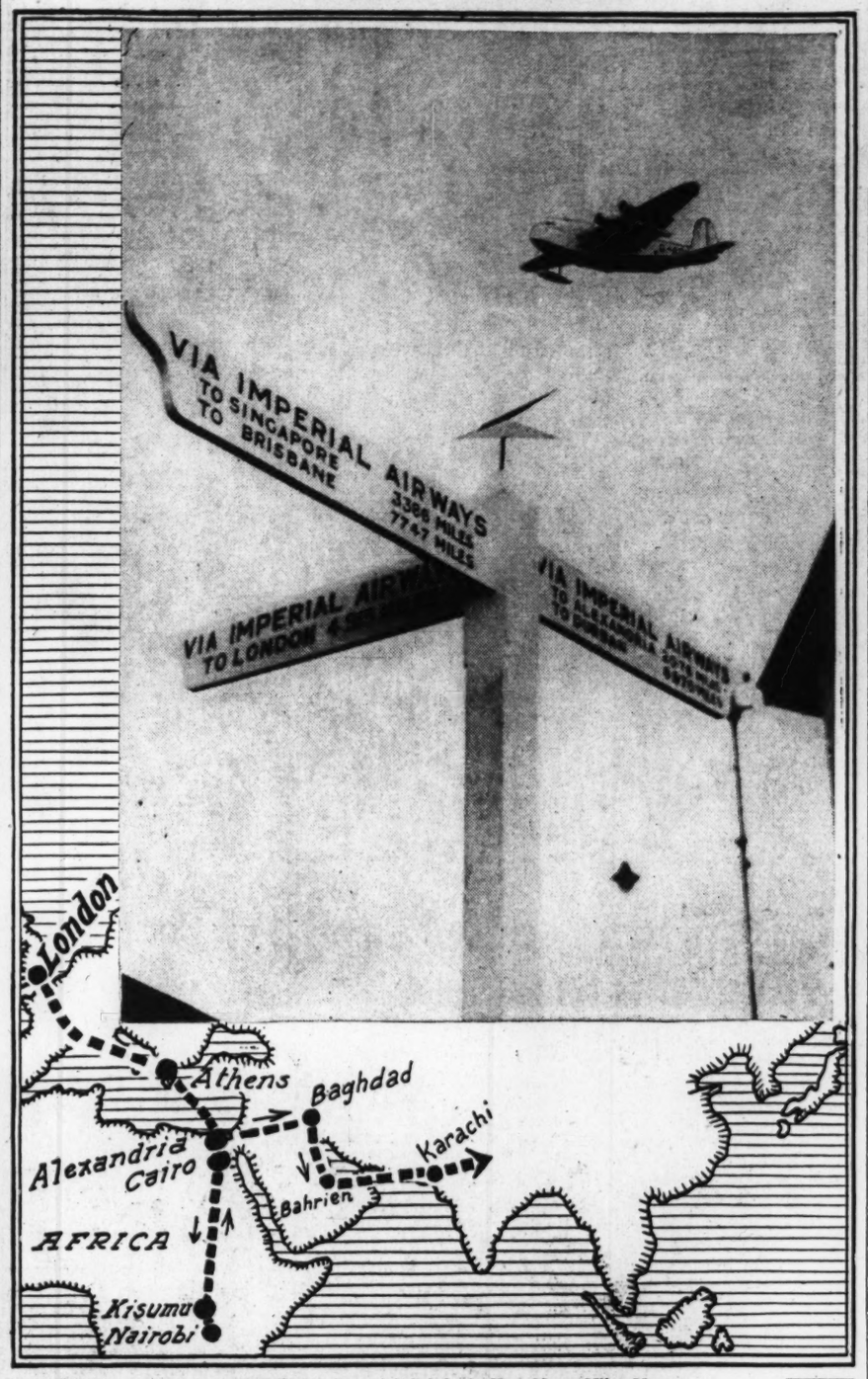
Joys of Being Early Bird

I thought that I was hardened to this business of early rising to catch airplanes but I will admit that it did seem a bit early when I heard my door being rattled at the prescribed 15 minutes past midnight and a minute later the latch was lifted by a pink-turbaned native, his breech-cloth tied up under a pajama coat, who touched his heart, said "Salaam" and handed me the inevitable biscuits and tea of the English early morning rising.

I soon discovered why Karachi is isolated on the west coast and has "no roads leading anywhere" when we struck off over the rocky Sind Desert which separates Western India from Central India. After all, perhaps I could spare the time to go to sleep. Now after a nap, and a second breakfast at 6 o'clock at Jodhpur I am back again in the airplane. The breakfast miraculously included iced orange juice, a bitter kind of orange juice, but nevertheless indubitably orange and iced. Better still I have had a glimpse of the ancient walled city, with its fort on a rocky eminence and the Maharajah's palace looming over the town.

There are two words of Hindustani which frequently are used in India, pukka which means good, in American slang o. k., all wool and a yard wide, and kutcha which applies to everything not fine and nice. In a few moments I shall be at Delhi and I am already convinced that I shall find India pukka.

All India Lies Ahead



By a Staff Artist — Signpost Tells the Imperial Caledonia How Many Miles More

Agreement Made To End Broadway Ticket Gouging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Speculation in Broadway theater tickets was believed at an end here today as the result of an agreement between actors, producers, and managers which establishes a maximum premium chargeable by brokers and imposes severe penalties for gouging the public. The pact will become effective on Sept. 1, at the start of the fall theatrical season.

Signed by Actors' Equity Association and the League of New York Theaters late yesterday, the code is held strong enough to eliminate from Broadway the long-standing speculative practice of charging huge sums for choice seats at popular productions.

Under the new program, the most that any broker may exact from a customer is 75 cents above the marked price for orchestra seats and 50 cents for balcony seats. Brokers, moreover, must pay 5 cents out of each ticket premium into a central fund to be used in policing the code.

Managements which disobey the rules will be subject to a strike threat, as actors promise in the agreement to refuse to work for a theater countenancing speculation in admissions.

Actors justify their participation in the code on the grounds that high prices for theater tickets acquired by speculators is discouraging to patronage, shortens the run of the average play, and thus injures opportunities for employment among actors.

Still further benefits for playgoers are had in plans for a central telephone exchange through which any box office may be reached. Instead of being forced to pick up tickets immediately, purchasers of theater tickets under the new plan may make reservations a week in advance.

The actors also signed a contract providing for the stabilization of employment relations during the next season.

Meanwhile, activities of the Federal theater and writers' projects were attacked yesterday by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, who asserted the Dies Committee, of which he is a member, would make a thorough investigation of alleged un-Americanism.

Flaming Meteor Sweeps Sky

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Telephone lines to the Hayden Planetarium were jammed with calls today as attendants answered inquiries and received reports about the huge meteor which swept across northern New Jersey and lower New York last night in a fiery display which astronomers regarded as one of the most sensational seen in recent years.

Marked by size and brilliance, the meteor was described as a "fire ball" to distinguish it from ordinary "shooting stars." Individual observers said the head appeared to be half the size of a full moon. It was followed by a scintillating trail of sparks, giving the appearance of an enormous Roman candle.

The meteor appeared at 10 p. m. and took three or four seconds to streak from a point southwest of the Big Dipper across the northeastern horizon. It was plainly visible from New York City and apparently was seen by a large number in the Metropolitan area.

Comparing reports telephoned to the planetarium here, Charles Federer, a lecturer on astronomy, thought that the meteor's path finally would be bound to lie across northern New Jersey, southern New York and New England. Many observers thought it had broken up near the end of its course.

Mr. Federer was eager to have reports from persons who had seen the fiery streak in the southern sky, but felt several days might elapse before such information would be fairly complete. Most persons reporting on the meteor so far had seen it in the northern sky, or from the south.

There was one thing about which Mr. Federer seemed certain. It was that the display could not be connected in any way with the periodic appearance of the Persieds, scheduled for Aug. 11. The big fire ball followed a course absolutely opposite that which might be expected of a Persied, he said.

Harvard Seeks Meteor Data

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Harvard Observatory today appealed to the public for information relating to a very bright meteor seen last night over the northeastern part of the country.

The observatory specifically requested the time, location of observer, a drawing of the meteor's path among the stars, direction and angular height of bursting point, duration of flight and a description of any sound that might have been heard

Manchu-Soviet Dispute Eased

HSINKING, Manchukuo, July 27 (AP)—Manchukuan officials today expressed readiness to compromise with Soviet Russia over the Changkufeng border conflict. They said they were confident this and other frontier incidents could be settled by negotiation.

Japanese and Manchukuan spokesmen declared other conflicts on the border south of Khabarovsk and near Manchuli, on the western Manchukuan-Siberian frontier, were purely local affairs and would be settled by local authorities.

A Japanese Army officer, considered an expert on frontier affairs, said Japan and Manchukuo—its protectorate—were ready to consider fixing a "natural boundary" for the Changfukeng area.

Dispute over that hilly region, near the point where the boundaries of Manchukuo, Siberia, and Korea meet, has been lively since July 11, when Soviet troops occupied it.

Manchukuo protested the occupation, asserting the territory was its own. Japan made representations at Moscow which were promptly rejected on the grounds that the territory was Russian.

One official spokesman said Manchukuo would not even insist on a return to conditions of before July 11 in the Changkufeng area, where he said the Russian troops had not advanced since the first occupation. He said negotiations probably would be slow but should succeed.

One point of friction, which has contributed to Soviet-Manchukuo tension for more than a week, was cleared up today when Manchukuan and Korean emissaries who had been sent to Novokievsk to seek settlement of the Changfukeng affair returned to the Manchukuan side of the border. They had been held by the Russians since July 18.

The Khabarovsk incident—which officials said would be settled locally—occurred July 21 and 22. The official Hsinking version is that about 60 Russians landed from a gunboat on an island in the Ussuri River which both Russia and Manchukuo claim. The next day the Russians "apparently reinforced by 100 men," invaded Manchukuo territory and set fire to two small villages. They finally retired after 500 Manchukuan troops attacked them. No casualties have been reported.

New Device Shows Who Is Telephoning

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—A television telephone designed to make it possible to see a person while talking to him was patented today by Alexander McLean Nicolson of New York, who said the system was primarily for inter-office communication in a single building. He suggested its use also for long-range radio-television communication.

A bell-shaped horn, resembling the early types of phonograph and radio loudspeakers, contains television scanning devices for both sending and receiving, as well as a radio microphone and loudspeaker.

Ellsworth Is Off Again to Antarctic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—Lincoln Ellsworth, polar explorer, is off today on the start of his fourth expedition to the Antarctic Continent. Leaving here in the Europa, of the North German Lloyd Line, Mr. Ellsworth will transfer at Southampton, England, for Cape Town, South Africa, and expects to have several weeks of mountain climbing in Kenya Colony and Central Africa before going to the south polar regions this fall.

Mr. Ellsworth's objective is to survey another large area now marked "unexplored" on most world maps and geographical globes. It is the Enderby Quadrant of 750,000 square miles, an area which may have tall mountains or merely broad ice plateaus.

Negus Gets £10,613 In Cable Litigation

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Haile Selassie, ex-Emperor of Ethiopia, won judgment in Chancery Court today against Cable and Wireless, Ltd., for £10,613 which he claimed under an agreement for radio and telegraphic service between Addis Ababa and London.

Judgment was given in March against Haile Selassie, but he appealed and was granted a new trial.

400 Years of Lace

Belgium's pre-eminence in lacemaking dates from the 16th century.

English Borstal System Urged As Penal Reform for Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Separate institutions, based on the theories of the English Borstal system, should be established to permit special treatment being given to offenders between 16 and 21.

This is not the least of the major recommendations recently submitted to Parliament by the Royal Commission appointed under Justice Joseph Archambault to investigate Canada's penal system.

The Commission urged there should also be a classification center and three grades in each unit, each to be separately located; that two units should be established at once, one in the Province of Ontario and one in the Province of Quebec, with a further development of the scheme in the Prairie Provinces, the Maritime Provinces and, in a modified manner, having regard to the population, in British Columbia.

The Borstal system has long been advocated by many social workers, including Miss Agnes Macphail, Farmer Member of Parliament, and was referred to by the Government in the Speech from the Throne in 1935 as being "under consideration." It is a system whereby the young offender—once it has been decided that all other measures of deterrence and reformation have failed and that he must be imprisoned—is sent to a separate institution provided for his training, correction, and reformation, where, "if such treatment is to be effective," a minimum term of three years is required, followed by proper aftercare and assistance.

Immediate Action Asked

In recommending immediate adoption of the system the Commission points out that it has never been applied to youthful offenders in Canadian penitentiaries and that imperfect attempt to segregate them had only the effect of debarring them from penitentiary workshops. The fact is, say the Commissioners, any satisfactory adaptation of the Borstal system is impossible in institutions where the penitentiary atmosphere must ever be present, nullifying the attitude necessary for successful treatment.

The English Borstal system was launched in 1908 with the passing of the "Prevention of Crime Act" which made it possible for the courts to send youths between 16 and 21 to a Borstal institution for training instead of to an ordinary prison. When youths are brought to court they are divided roughly into three classes: those who can be dealt with by probation or other noninstitutional treatment; those who are believed to be beyond reach of the Borstal system, and the balance, mostly recidivist offenders, who are selected for Borstal treatment.

Never is a first offender sent to a Borstal institution if it can be avoided. The Commission, in the course of personal investigation, was deeply impressed by the individual and thoughtful attention given by men of education and sound character in every one of the seven Borstal institutions for boys and one for girls. To facilitate such attention the youths are divided among four or five houses in each institution, each house containing from 50 to 70 youths in charge of a housemaster and assistant.

Based on Character

"The Borstal system, indeed, asserts the Commission, "depends for its success upon the men it attracts to its services. Human contracts mean more than elaborate buildings, and the personal influence of members of the staff must be directed to establishing a standard and providing an inspiration for each youth."

Borstal or largely similar institutions in Scotland, Belgium, Holland, France, and the United States, also were visited by members of the Commission and the best features noted in each. The importance of aftercare was recognized by all. In England this is provided by the Borstal Association, founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise "In the belief that the best results could be obtained in the field of aftercare by a voluntary association working in close co-operation with the department responsible for Borstal institutions." Through this Association and innumerable committees of voluntary workers an attempt is made to find a friend for each youth, who will take a kindly interest in him and advise him with regard to his activities.

"The Borstal institutions might successfully reform the young offenders who are sent to them for training, but, without the complement of effective aftercare, such as is provided by the Borstal Association, no permanent reformative results could be obtained," said the Commission. In conclusion, it recommends that the essential features of the Borstal system be applied to young offenders in Canada, with variations of methods to adapt the treatment to Canadian conditions.

Tourists Delayed in Russia

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP)—Sixty-six American tourists, passengers on the S. S. Reliance, telegraphed an appeal to the American Embassy today to extricate them from a predicament in Leningrad, where they were not permitted to land.

The Embassy took the matter up with the Soviet Foreign Commissariat and received assurances the travelers would be permitted to land and that orders to that effect had been sent to Leningrad. Passport difficulties were said to be the reason for the American's trouble.

One hudred sixty others, including Houston Harte, publisher of the San Angelo, Texas, Standard, and his family, arrived in Moscow this morning for a two-day program of sightseeing.

In previous years there have been several cases of finding Soviet gates closed against tourists arriving at Leningrad, expecting to be given landing cards for a brief visit to Leningrad and Moscow.

'Crab-Car' Scuttles Sideways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two small boys, one dog, and a newspaper correspondent, who were walking down a North London street the other day, were startled to see a motor car suddenly proceed sideways across the road.

There was no deception. Upon investigation it turned out that Mr. Stanley Berman, young businessman of Hendon, was taking a trial spin in his Crab-car.

Mr. Berman has invented a device which enables his car—and he hopes, most everybody else's—to travel sideways in either direction.

Four auxiliary wheels, operated hydraulically, take the weight of the car when Mr. Berman turns a switch and hey presto! the auto moves off like a crab. The wheels are driven from the gearbox.

"I have spent nearly six years experimenting," Mr. Berman declared. "Now I can claim to have a device which really works, which is easy to fit, and which does not cost too much money.

"And I have invented another device, too," he added, "which will enable cars to revolve in their own length on a central axis."

Mr. Berman claims that no modification of the gearbox is necessary to install his devices.

They form one answer to London's parking problems. The other is, of course, to find a space to park.

CCC Enrolls Total Plus 11,500 More

WASHINGTON (AP)—The civilian Conservation Corps has announced it has reached its authorized enrollment of 300,000, plus about 11,500 Indians and residents of American territories.

This total, officials said, was brought about by replacement enrollment between July 1 and 20, when the War Department added more than 75,000 men.

The CCC is operating 1,500 camps, and that number will be maintained throughout the fiscal year.

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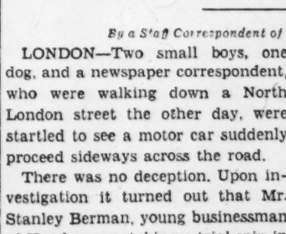
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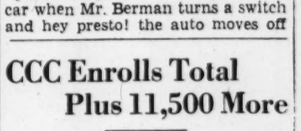
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Wallace Blames G. O. P. Stand In 20's for U. S. Debt Rise

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 27 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today blamed Republican policies of the 20's for the "unusual increase in Federal debt in the last nine years."

Carrying the debt issue into his native State in a speech prepared for delivery today before the Iowa Democratic Convention, the Cabinet official said that the Federal debt of the "Democratic 30's is being carried with ease by a country restored to health." He took his audience through a set of figures which he said showed "total debts in the United States today" to be $6,000,000,000 less than in 1930. Private debts, for instance, he said, are $12,000,000,000 under the 1932 total and $28,000,000,000 less than in 1930.

People Must Pay

"All debts, whether Federal, State, local or private, have to be paid by the people," he said. "It makes little difference to the people whether they have to pay the Steel Corporation's debt in the form of increased prices or the same amount of Federal debt through some form of taxation."

The $5,500,000,000 cut in the Federal debt from 1923 to 1929 was more than offset by $6,500,000,000 increase in State and local Government obligations, he asserted. He reminded the delegates that nearly $6,000,000,000 were added to the Federal debt by the Hoover administration.

About $14,500,000,000 have been added since, he estimated.

Defends U. S. Debt

"Because of the indiscretions of the 20's," he added, however, "it is good that the Federal debt today is as large as it is." It has enabled State and local Governments to get "out of the Red," he asserted. He listed its other achievements as follows:

"Thousands of businesses have been able to show a profit."

"Millions of families have been able to balance their budgets."

"Value added to national wealth through public improvements."

"Workers condemned to idleness have been able to keep their self respect."

Mr. Wallace charged many corporations with following programs of scarcity when agriculture was following a policy of abundance. Agriculture this year will market from 5 to 10 per cent more than in 1929, he said, and industry will market about 30 per cent less goods.

"Agriculture's prices are 35 per cent less than in 1929," he said, "whereas industry's prices are only 11 per cent under 1929."

Public Funds And Politics: Charges Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

investigators to Kentucky, where the WPA exonerated itself of charges of political intimidation.

In North Dakota, Gov. William Langer, who failed to unseat Senator Gerald P. Nye, in the recent Republican primary has complained of alleged WPA irregularities in connection with contest.

Situation in Missouri

Though no formal complaint has been received from Missouri the Committee is studying newspaper reports of charges that public money has been used for political purposes in that State where Senator Bennett Clark (D) is up for renomination.

A suggestion that the Committee investigate alleged misuse of Federal road funds and the Senatorial primary contest in Illinois has been received for consideration.

Meanwhile, Senator Sheppard issued a warning to Senatorial candidates who have failed to reply to the Committee's questionnaire regarding contributions and expenditures in their campaigns. Threatening to make public the names of those who have failed to comply, the Senator declared, "if a candidate refuses to fill out our questionnaire, I believe the people in his State should know that fact."

Safety Progress Reported in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Although 16 motor traffic fatalities occurred on South Carolina highways during June, this represents the lowest toll recorded on roads in the Palmetto State since February, 1937, according to the monthly summary of traffic accidents released by the State Highway Department.

These figures show a decrease of 15.8 per cent over fatalities for May, 1938, and a 27.3 per cent decrease over July, 1937.

For the first six months of 1938, 148 fatalities were reported on State highways, as compared with 137 in 1937. This 8 per cent increase is not necessarily a true one, as more complete reporting of accidents is being obtained through the compulsory accident reporting procedure provided by the Highway Safety Act of 1937.

More than 1,000 accidents on State highways have been reported for 1938 through June 30, as compared with 764 in 1937 during the same period, showing a 31 per cent increase in the number of accidents reported. This is further evidence of the additional data made available by the Safety Act.

Fatalities in the age group 5-14 increased 100 per cent in June over May, 1938. This figure is attributable to the added exposure of children to traffic occasioned by vacation from school.

Pedestrian fatalities exceeded by one in June those recorded in May. They accounted for 44 per cent of all fatalities on State highways. Fatal pedestrian accidents were due almost entirely to some carelessness on the pedestrian's part.

Cows' Preferences In Grass Tested

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The Government is trying to find out why a cow eats certain grasses and passes up others.

P. V. Cardon, in charge of grassing research work of the Department of Agriculture, said that the work is being carried on at the Government's Grass Research Laboratory at State College, Pa.

Primarily, the laboratory is trying to determine what grasses are best suited and last longest in pastures. Tests are being made to determine what makes some grasses appetizing to animals and insects and what grasses might be crossed, imported, or developed which would stand drought, recover quickly from grazing, and furnish the best feed for cattle.

"We hope to let buyers of grass know just what they are buying as well as to bring about improvement of pastures," Mr. Cardon said.

If better pastures can be obtained, feeding costs will be cut further, he explained.

Ticket-Taker Robot Tested in Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDERSON, S. C. — Percy C. Osteen, Anderson theater-manager for 19 years, has invented a machine which automatically takes, records, and destroys show tickets.

Three years ago, with the assistance of his son, Harry Osteen, the inventor built the first miniature model in brass and in October, 1935, carried it to Washington for the purpose of patenting it. Since then he has patented improvements so that the machine has been completed and is being installed in the Osteen theater. After being subjected to a thorough work-out under actual operating conditions, the device will be placed upon the market.

The machine has a chromium-plated turn-stile. As the patron drops his ticket into a small box, the mechanism releases the revolving arms for one-fourth of a turn and allows him to enter the theater. The turnstile arms then become locked until another ticket is deposited.

When the ticket goes into the box, it is taken between small rollers, automatically recorded, and destroyed, thereby affording an absolute check of every admission. Besides giving the manager an accurate count of ticket sales, the machine provides faster and more satisfactory entrance. It was found by a recent check that the machine will admit 2,000 people per hour.

'Peace Movement in Action' Found in Choral Alliance

"A peace movement in action" is what the American Choral and Festival Alliance, Inc. is, according to Mrs. William Arms Fisher, founder and President of this international organization, designed to bring choruses of all nations together to participate in a great festival of song in New York during the World's Fair.

"Circulars regarding peace are seldom read, speeches are heard and forgotten. But when people can throw their whole heart into participating in something, that is a practical move for peace," said Mrs. Fisher recently at her home in Boston.

"Song, it has been proved, is one of the most co-ordinating of elements," she continued. "People can't fight those with whom they stand side by side and sing, for merging voices in song induces a high sense of brotherhood."

Seeks National Chorus

For six years Mrs. Fisher, long identified with music organizations throughout the country, has been working to stimulate a renewed interest in choral singing. Her hope is to found a great national chorus, composed of hundreds of local choruses from all parts of the country, that will join with the great national choruses of European countries in international music festivals.

During the past six years, Mrs. Fisher has made two trips to Europe to study choral singing in other countries. She has held conferences at nine national conventions stressing the need for a renewal of interest in choral singing in the United States. During the past winter she has met and listened to 61 choral organizations in New York. Although plans for launching the festival have been delayed because of present unsettled conditions in Europe, it is now expected that with the necessary financial support, next year will see the first results of the efforts; and during the following year there will be a great Peace Jubilee, in which thousands of singers from all parts of the world will participate.

Favorable response from United States envoys in 67 countries and co-operative approval of the foreign service list at the legations in Washington has been received. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and William Phillips, Ambassador at Rome, have materially assisted Mrs. Fisher in making the foreign contacts.

Major U. S. Festivals

Europe has been having its usual summer music festivals, Mrs. Fisher said, at Bayreuth, Munich, and Salzburg on the Continent, and the Eisteddfod of Wales. In England, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia, 218 singing festivals are conducted each year. The Sängerbund of Germany frequently enlists 150,000 male singers. The competition festivals of Canada have spread across the Continent.

"There are only 18 major music festivals in the United States which have been cultural forces in their localities for a number of years, bringing sectional areas together and creating a new morale," Mrs. Fisher said. "The American Choral and Festival Alliance plans to develop 100 festivals eventually. The summer festivals already started, the great number of summer series of symphony concerts and operas given by the leading groups of various cities throughout the country, all presage an increase in alfresco musical events in America. This is but a beginning. The thousands of skilled musicians have a right to expect year-round operations in music, and a responsibility is upon every community to salvage the incoming talent issuing from schools, colleges and studies each year. Preparation without opportunity for communal participation is a present tragedy in our rapid development of music in America."

The American Choral and Festival Alliance recently held a congress of vocal science at the Juilliard School in New York, when specialists in all branches of speech and singing, including representatives from radio, public schools, colleges, telephone companies, drama and theater schools, and conductors of choral societies, participated. The conference stressed the importance of training the speaking voice through singing exercises given by a vocal instructor. Mrs. Fisher says that this is the next step in cultural education in schools, colleges, and adult educational movements in the United States.

Mrs. William Arms Fisher
In International Choral Festivals She Sees an Aid to World Peace

Czechs Offer Wider Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

posed law. Avowal of nationality would be possible only if the person had full mastery of the language.

As an example, a Czech woman marrying a German could profess German nationality only if she knew the German language and spoke it at home.

Attempts at forcible denationalization would be punishable by a jail sentence of six months to five years. Bribery to induce denationalisation would be punishable by sentences of six months to a year.

The measure provides for distribution of Government money among the minorities for cultural and welfare purposes equal to the share given the Czechs and Slovaks.

Schools on Equal Basis

Government contracts would be granted the minorities according to their percentage of the Czechoslovak population.

The number of schools would be provided on the same basis, and the nationality concerned would have the full administration of its allotted schools.

Laws, which previously were published first in the Czech language and then in the German, would appear in all the lanaguages at the same time, the minority tongues thus being placed on an equal footing with Czech.

Henceforth 50 Deputies or 15 Senators in Parliament could raise objections before the constitutional court regarding the constitutionality of any law. The provision was regarded as an advantage for the Sudeten Germans who have 55 Deputies and 26 Senators in Parliament.

Intercourse between German schools and the authorities henceforth would be carried on in the German language.

Both majority groups and officials were reluctant to give their opinions on the statute today, since there still was lacking the part dealing with administrative reform.

There was evident pleasure, however, over Britain's appointment of Viscount Runciman as unofficial advisor-mediator to the minorities dispute.

The Foreign Office newspaper, Lidove Noviny, ventured the information that the still uncompleted administrative reform bill would introduce a "double administration—divided between the State and self-governing provincial bodies."

The new Provincial Diets would elect provincial governments of 12 members. Allotment of the members on a basis of percentage of population would give Germans four members in the Bohemian Provincial Government and three in the Moravian Government.

It was doubtful, however, whether such a regulation would be acceptable to the Sudetens, who want self-government for each minority group, instead of proportionate representation of minorities in regional administrations.

Australian City Quits Its Shell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia — With five planes a week, and five ships every month, Darwin, the unnamed capital of the Northern Territory, has lost much of its isolation, according to the Administrator, Charles L. A. Abbott, who has just made a special visit to Adelaide. He speaks enthusiastically, too, of Darwin's tourist attractions, describing it as one of Australia's most important winter resorts, and as a trading post of increasing activity.

Mr. Abbott flew from Darwin to discuss the future of the Northern Territory with prominent business men. In 12 months, he told them, there has been a great advance. "Darwin has communication with practically every place by radio, telephone, land line, or cable," he boasted.

Mr. Abbott considers that Darwin has even achieved a new social importance. The laborer, he says, works all day in his shorts and singlet and in the evening appears in immaculate, white starched clothes. That makes the young fellows who work in offices look to their sartorial worth.

As the town had to go six months without rain, a proposal to bring water 50 miles from a catchment area has been made.

German N. Y. Camp Seized by County

NEW YORK (AP)—Camp Siegfried, 46-acre haven of the German-American Settlement League, is in the hands of Suffolk County.

County officials seized the camp in default of a $10,000 fine imposed on the League last July 12 for failing to list its membership with State authorities at Albany. The League is affiliated with the German-American Bund.

No attempt was made to close the camp, where approximately 100 persons are residing, but Sheriff Jacob S. Dreyer posted "for sale" notices yesterday on camp buildings. The sale will be held in six weeks.

Ernest Muller, League head, and five other leaders of the organization convicted of violating the State Civil Rights Law have until Aug. 1 to pay $500 fines.

Democrats Uneasy At G. O. P. Fusion With N. Y. Labor

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—That New York Republicans were off to a good start on the 1938 state campaign was admitted even in Democratic organization quarters here where the terms of their coalition with the American Labor Party in New York and Kings Counties of the greater city was having its closest scrutiny.

The coalition arrangement, effected in the very center of the State Democracy, carried for observers the import of political change in the Empire State next November. Admittedly it is disturbing high-placed Democrats, who see a combination of forces that may well vest not only control of the Legislature in Republican hands, but its nearly 20-year lien on the Governorship.

The Democrats, who captured the Legislature in the New Deal wave, lost the Assembly to the Republicans last year and kept the Senate by a bare seven-vote margin. Meanwhile the American Labor Party, in a campaign incidental to its drive for the La Guardia Mayoralty ticket, edged into the legislative picture with five Assemblymen. The present fusion, therefore, is seen as safely insuring Republican control of the Lower House and as giving that party a chance of substantially reducing the Democratic majority in the Senate, if not wiping it out.

100 "Percenters" Impressed

Not in many years, indeed, has the outlook in a campaign year seemed less favorable to Democrats, and Republicans were impressed by the latest coup at the hands of New York National Committeeman Kenneth F. Simpson, in affiliation with his Brooklyn confrere, John F. Crews. They proved a formidable team in the New York City campaign last autumn, and their present move is equally hard in its disregard of the party 100-"percenters."

Meanwhile the Gubernatorial situation is daily taking on a rosier hue for the Republicans, with certainty that Thomas E. Dewey, New York City rackets prosecutor, is slated for a draft movement to head the party ticket as a candidate for Governor. Thus far, Mr. Dewey has publicly resisted all efforts to this end, and whether he will be drawn into the contest will depend largely on developments between now and the Republican State Convention in late September.

Mr. Dewey is now engaged in preparing charges against James J. Hines, a Tammany leader of long standing both in wealth and power. Nothing of comparative interest has hit the organization since the Tweed exposure in the '70's, and Dewey methods have helped to project the forthcoming trial to an importance far exceeding that of the Herman Rosenthal murder case, upon which District Attorney Charles E. Whitman rode into the Governorship in 1914.

Importance of Verdict

If Mr. Dewey wins a guilty verdict against this Tammany king-pin—he has a virtually perfect score on convictions thus far—he can get any political office in New York State that he wants. Moreover, he is headed straight for at least a favorite son nomination for the next New York Republican National Convention.

That Mr. Dewey knows all this is beyond question, but his reaction remains undisclosed. Even an intimation from him now would insure his nominatoin for Governor, but if this word is to be passed, it is under strictest confidence and doubtless will be for some weeks, if not until the convention meets. In addition to the Hines Grand Jury, four others are impaneled for the summer to take care of the unprecedented calendar of cases being tried by this prosecutor and his aides.

Friends Divide on Advice

His political advisors, reading the signs, are divided on whether the time to take to the 1940 springboard is now, through the Governorship, or direct from the District Attorneyship when the next Presidential season rolls around. If he remains in his present post in response to strong citizen pressure to finish the job to which he committeed himself on election last autumn and which, at least publicly, he still regards as paramount, it will be the first time in history that Presidential timber has been found in the office of a public prosecutor. His friends, viewing the pace he has set, see no difficult hurdle for him in this.

On the other hand, Republican urgings that he run for Governor have the added emphasis that his candidacy would so strongly solidify the party that the Empire State might be wrested from the Democrats on the eve of a critical New Deal test which will rank New York, home State of the President and premier Electoral College unit, of paramount importance.

Without the Dewey candidacy, the Republicans are more at sea than the Democrats in so far as their November State ticket is concerned. Practically every member of the State Senate, whether Democrat or Republican, is a potential candidate.

Meanwhile the New York City Republicans appear to have stolen a march, particularly disturbing to the Democratic professionals since the party voice of late had been left entirely to the ultra-conservatives, who have been sounding off regularly against coalition. What will transpire next is any observer's guess.

The Democratic answer to the American Labor Party tie-up with the Republicans had been formulated only partially today in terms of an attempt to hang the "Old Deal" label on Labor.

New Flight for Hughes

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard Hughes and the four men who flew with him to a new 'round the world speed record will take off from Floyd Bennett Field July 29 for Los Angeles. Albert I. Lodwick, Mr. Hughes' flight representative, said the millionaire sportsman in a leisurely flight would stop en route for a few hours at Chicago and Houston, Texas, Mr. Hughes' home.

Guffey Aids Earle in Drive To Block Inquiry by Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 27—Gov. George H. Earle's race to equip a Legislative Investigating Committee with authority to supersede a judicial inquiry into charges of graft against his Administration before the Dauphin County Grand Jury sits on Aug. 8 had made strong headway today in the Democratic-controlled General Assembly.

The five bills intended to write into the statutes provisions giving the lawmakers precedence in the situation had reached the stage of second reading and were due for House passage tomorrow and Senate concurrence by Saturday. The Speaker of the House is then scheduled to appoint a committee of five Democrats and two Republicans to take possession of the inquiry procedure on Monday on the basis of the Governor's charge that the judiciary has made unwarranted invasion of legislative prerogatives in sympathy with a Republican conspiracy against Democratic control of affairs in this commonwealth.

Guffey Assails Judiciary

Meanwhile the legislators had a supplement to their Earle instructions in an equally vehement pronouncement by United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, who called upon them to extend their inquiry function to "the entire judicial system of Pennsylvania."

"More than 50 years of uninterrupted ownership of our courts by Pennsylvania's predatory interests through the medium of the Republican Party have made these courts mere tools of these interests," he said. "Control of the judiciary of the Commonwealth has given the Tories a weapon with which to strike the New Deal down.

"While there are many high-minded and honest judges on the bench in Pennsylvania, there are as many or more eager to gnaw the bones flung to them from the tables of the special interests that enjoyed unrestricted exploitation rights in this State for decades prior to 1935. Their private chambers were, and are, about as sacred as the headquarters of a district ward-heeler.

Impeachment Asked

"I ask particularly that the General Assembly proceed to investigate and impeach those justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts who, while serving as members of these high courts, debased themselves and their offices by accepting the equivalent of cash from the House of Morgan."

Having thus publicized the current happy family status of Democratic affairs in Pennsylvania after leading in the intra-party violences perpetrated during the primary, Senator Guffey today was Europe-bound. His return is scheduled for September, when he will be in charge of the State campaign, having formally conceded the primacy of the Democratic State forces headed by Governor Earle and Secretary of the Commonwealth David L. Lawrence over his own machine which was bested in the race for nominations.

The Democratic majorities in both branches of the Legislature are as fully able to fulfill the Guffey mission as that with which Governor Earle has charged them. That the Republican minorities are geared to slow up the rapid pace of procedure was indicated today, however. At the same time only one of the several Republican attacks had the Governor's retort. This was an open letter to the Governor from Lynn G. Adams, investigator for the forthcoming grand jury inquiry, in which he declared the special session was the only way the Governor could "hope to control and suppress records and intimidate the testimony of State employees and those who have done or hope to do business with the State."

The Governor retorted in kind, declaring that the "vicious" statement affirmed the latter's connection with the Republican State machine and his function as "one of its political mouthpieces."

On the floor, Representative Robert E. Woodside, Harrisburg Republican, anticipated today's verbal broadside by his Party, with the declaration that he could not wait to denounce the "unjustified, unwarranted and misleading" attack on the judiciary finding the high Court judges particularly open to defense.

June Old-Age Claims Amount to $861,530

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Social Security Board reports that old age insurance payments in June totaled $861,530.

Of the 18,061 claims certified for payment, 10,942 went to the estates of former wage earners. The others were to wage earners who had reached 65. The average payment was $47.70.

Since the old-age insurance system went into operation Jan. 1, 1937, payments were $5,915,367.

Portland Dedicates Its New Airport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—This city recently dedicated its new airport without fanfare.

United Air Lines landed one of its giant Mainliners on the first of the runways to be completed—the first transport plane to land there. A fair-sized crowd made up in large part by WPA workers who are working on the project heard Mayor Joseph K. Carson and E. J. Griffith, WPA Administrator, speak briefly. Mayor Carson praised Mr. Griffith for his supervisory work in constructing this field which when finished will have a runway of some 4,000 feet capable of handling most of the larger airplanes now being used. Mayor Carson said, "When it is finished this will be one of the 'super-super' airports of the United States."

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FIRST—The season's very SMARTEST Coats are available at this time. Inasmuch as four months of active selling remain ahead, we have no hesitancy in investing in many more styles and types than we would dare risk at a later date.
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Children's Shop, Third Floor

Teachers of Law Are Held Up To Criticism by U. S. Bar Head

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27 (AP)—Before the American Bar Association today was a suggestion from Arthur T. Vanderbilt, President of the Association, to consider the "problem" of the law school professor who talks "with his tongue in his cheek and his eye on page 1, column 1 of the daily newspaper."

Other developments of headline interest in a crowded day of special conferences and speeches included the following:

Utilities—William O. Douglas, Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman, defends utility holding company act; Jerome N. Frank renews criticism of report which he says "defamed" Mr. Douglas.

Trade—Frederic Coudert, New York authority, said world trade depends on democracies' pressure to uphold international law.

Juries—Abandonment of rule requiring unanimous verdict in criminal cases urged at criminal law session.

Reform—Municipal law section proposes appointment of municipal lawyers by merit system to smash "boss control."

Crime—Newman Baker, Professor of Northwestern University Law School, reports "crime cannot be bailyhooed out of existence by spectacular publicity."

Black Controversy—Resolutions committee debate renews controversy over "eligibility" of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the United States Supreme Court.

Third Branch

Mr. Vanderbilt, of Newark, N. J., in his address before the Association's section on legal education, said that professors, as special advisers to governmental departments and cooperators in bar reforms, constitute "a third branch of the legal profession" with "a freedom greater than that accorded to either judge or advocate."

"That freedom obligates him above all others to dedicate his thought and utterances to the truth and the truth alone," Mr. Vanderbilt said.

"Must he not avoid the exhibitionism which has characterized too many of our so-called publicists? Must he not refrain from talking with his tongue in his cheek and his eye on Page 1, column 1 of the daily newspaper?"

Chairman Douglas told a committee that the problems of corporate simplification and geographical integration under the public utility holding company act are in "a field where words rather than action have been too long the keynote." He did not mention the SEC controversy.

Asserting that "prophets of disaster have usually spread alarm where great advances have been made," Mr. Douglas said:

"There was no exception here. And in this case alleged disaster and misunderstanding have been pronounced because a catch phrase has obscured the issues. The characterization in the heat of battle of that part of section 11 which calls for corporate simplification and geographical integration as a 'death sentence' has done inconceivable harm. . . . It cast the shadow of a hangman's noose on a purpose and program that are constructive and beneficial."

Mr. Douglas said, "We are well on our way, in spite of two years or more of litigation, towards accomplishment of many of the objectives of the act."

Neutrality Act

Edwin Borchard, Professor of International Law at Yale University Law School, told the Association that the neutrality act of 1937 is "no guaranty of American neutrality" and "collective security" is "a benevolent slogan."

"There is no such thing as 'collective security,'" Mr. Borchard said. "Its use is characteristic of the modern era of debating issues with a vocabulary of seductive catchwords."

Mr. Borchard said "the theory of combined group action against the aggressor is incompatible with the neutrality of any member of the posse comitatus. What we have already seen of the development of the theory of suppressing aggressors will have indicated its impracticability and its danger."

The "collective security school," he said, contributed to the neutrality act of 1937 and "wished to discriminate between belligerents by penalizing the assumed 'aggressor'."

"This unhappy motion has had ardent defenders in administration and academic circles," he continued. "Although it is now under something of a cloud, the demand for joint action of the so-called 'democratic' nations against Japan and Fascism is its direct progeny. It doubtless inspired the President's speech of Oct. 5, 1937, in Chicago."

Mr. Borchard said that when Congress convenes in January, "it is believed Congress should either repeal the entire act and depend on the rules of international law, the existing neutrality statutes and the constitutional duty of the President not to involve the United States in a foreign war, or should reserve to itself, with or without the President, the privilege of determining the existence of a 'state of war.'"

Justice Black Responds By Commenting on Glue

DENVER, Colo., July 27 (AP)—Justice Hugo L. Black was addressing a letter yesterday when a reporter asked if he wished to comment on a resolution submitted to the American Bar Association asking the Supreme Court for information on Justice Black's eligibility to serve on the Court.

Thoughtfully, Justice Black licked the envelope flap and sealed the envelope. One corner did not stick.

"Something should be done about this glue," Justice Black said. He declined further comment.

Justice Black, who has been vacationing near Breckenridge, Colo., came to Denver today en route to his Alabama home.

Going by Train Made Pleasant

Union Pacific Railroad; Seaboard Railway

Upper—Union Pacific Streamliner, Running Between Chicago and Portland, Ore. Middle—Miss Avis Lobdell, Head of Women's Department, and W. M. Jeffers, President of U. P. Lower—Riding in a Modern Coach of Seaboard Railway in South

Women's Department of Travel Set Up by Western Rail Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—W. M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, has named Miss Avis Lobdell to head a Women's Department, with headquarters at Los Angeles. In announcing the innovation, Mr. Jeffers explained that 60 to 70 per cent of railroad passengers have been found to be women; and he noted that the road some time ago inaugurated coaches for the exclusive use of women and young children on its "Challenger" trains. "As a result of this first step," said he, "we are establishing a Women's Department of the Union Pacific, with more than 60 trained women taking up its personnel."

Miss Lobdell began her career directing a stage stock company and later took up newspaper work. In 1916 she was appointed one of four women passenger agents for the Union Pacific, and she rapidly climbed the ladder of responsibility until she was made special representative of the Executive Vice-President in 1935. This position brought her in closer association with women, and her wide travel experience helped her to win the new promotion.

She is a member of both the International and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women and she is a member of the Soroptimist Club.

Miss Mabel Reed has been appointed to assist Miss Lobdell at Los Angeles.

Mercury on Last Lap to Base

LISBON, Portugal, July 27 (AP)—The British pick-a-back seaplane Mercury took off for Southampton at 8:43 a. m., E. S. T., today on the last leg of its transatlantic survey flight.

The Mercury remained here an hour and 38 minutes after its seven-hour trip from Horta, the Azores. From Southampton it will fly to its base at Foynes, Ireland.

Previously the two transatlantic air rivals, the German catapult seaplane Nordmeer and the Mercury had landed at Horta, Azores, yesterday afternoon after uneventful survey flights from North America.

Two hours and 10 minutes ahead of the Mercury, the German plane arrived from Port Washington, N. Y., at 1:20 p. m., Greenwich mean time (8:30 a. m., E. S. T.). The Mercury covered the approximately 1,500 miles from Botwood, Newfoundland, in seven hours and 38 minutes.

German Flight in August?

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The German round-the-world flight for which Berlin has asked permission for a landing in Alaska and the United States will start in August or September.

In making this known today, a German Embassy official said the plane would carry a crew of six. The commander will be Captain Henke, a pilot of long experience. The co-pilot will be Captain von Moreau.

The remainder of the crew will consist of a navigator, radio operator, and mechanics.

The plane is a four-motor new type Condor manufactured by the Focke Wulf German Company.

From Germany the plane will fly to India, China, Japan, Alaska, then San Francisco. After San Francisco, plans depend on performance of the plane up to that time. The official said it was probable the plane would fly nonstop to New York and then try the Atlantic hop.

The Germans will not attempt to rival Howard Hughes' round-the-world flight. They characterize their flight as a series of long-distance tests. The fact they are flying the long southern route through India prevents them from trying to abbreviate the time of Mr. Hughes who took the shorter northern route via the Soviet Union.

Making a Harp Requires Fitting Of 1,000 Pieces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — When Charles T. Laughton was seven years old he unravelled his father's kitchen screen door to obtain strings for his first harp, and yet this craftsman did not make a concert harp until 30 years later.

Since then Mr. Laughton has completed 65 commercial harps, and each of the 1,000 pieces that make up an individual harp he has made by hand. In this respect he is said to stand alone—the only maker of American concert harps who makes each of the harp's pieces with his own hands.

Mr. Laughton's intention to remain a craftsman perhaps dates back to 1918 when, as a special music student in Chicago, he met Max Schimmeyer, an independent harp maker. Later, when Mr. Schimmeyer retired, he offered the young Oklahoma music teacher his tools, and from that day when he acquired half a freight car of harp-making equipment, Mr. Laughton became a harp maker in earnest. He has not accepted all of his predecessor's traditions and the Laughton harp today reveals how he has altered the body construction, the design and size of the post, and the action of the pedals.

It is this harp maker's dream that some day his two sons will work with him and then the Laughton trio will be able to complete 25 harps a year. But even when these three are working together, their shop probably never will be a modern manufacturing center with the whirr of machinery and the speed of mass production. They will remain craftsmen, continuing to use the burnishing tools with the agate ends that Mr. Schmmeyer used almost a century ago.

Texas Floods Recede; Sun Ends 6-Day Rain

SAN SABA, Texas (AP)—Sunshine, the first in a week, returned as streams receded and relieved a flood situation which the Texas hill country battled six days.

At Austin, where the situation was serious, the Colorado River was falling. It was not expected to be affected materially by floodwaters now in its upper reaches.

San Saba, the hardest hit, went to work to clear up the debris. The San Saba River, which rose to a record high of 45 feet, was back in its small channel.

Auto Union Holds Ouster Hearings; Has Guard of 150

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) Executive Board, which the defendants charge has been "muzzled," proceeded behind closed doors to take prosecution witnesses' testimony against four suspended vice-presidents of the union.

Maurice Sugar, attorney for the four officers whom the U. A. W. President, Homer Martin, accused of "communistic actions" and "union wrecking," said the Board had been "muzzled" by a ruling that all questions must be submitted to attorneys before being asked.

Mr. Sugar said that the "muzzle rule" and other regulations protested by the defendants were adopted at a previous session before the defendants were allowed to enter the trial room.

Mr. Martin said that a night session had been devoted to a statement of the case by Larry S. Davidow, U. A. W. attorney. He said Mr. Davidow's statements would be made public later.

Mr. Martin had marshaled 150 guards into eleventh-floor corridors outside union offices to prevent interference as trial of the four suspended vice-presidents began.

The U. A. W. Executive Board Room was so closely guarded, the "defendants" twice were barred by guards because they lacked "passes" to their own trial.

When an official finally escorted them in, they marched between a long double file of guards, entered the Board Room and, simulating a Nazi salute, greeted Mr. Martin with "Heil Hitler."

Mr. Sugar, their attorney, termed "a typical Fascist setup" the protective measure taken after opponents of Mr. Martin's policies earlier invaded the U. A. W. headquarters, engaged in fisticuffs and delayed the trial with a sit-down demonstration.

Mr. Sugar also protested a rule which he said provided that after all testimony is in the accused men must leave, allowing Mr. Martin to remain with the Board.

"This leaves the judge with the jury," Mr. Sugar said.

The men on trial are Richard T. Frankensteen, Wyndham Mortimer, Ed Hall, and Walter Wells.

Newton, Iowa: National Guard troops kept the Maytag Washing Machine factory closed under martial law, in spite of the Company's formal demand to Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel to order the militia to permit the plant to resume operations.

The Governor climaxed an exchange of several telegrams with E. H. Maytag, Company President, with the assertion he intended to keep the plant closed "until peaceful settlement has been made."

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board continued its inquiry into the Union's charges that the Company is guilty of unfair labor practices.

New York—The Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc., signed an agreement recognizing the American Guild of Musical Artists, Inc., of the American Federation of Labor as sole collective bargaining agent for Metropolitan artists.

The announcement, made by the Guild in behalf of both parties, said the Guild had agreed to recognize pre-existing contracts made by the Opera Association and added merely that the agreement "contains further provisions mutually advantageous."

New York: Supreme Court Justice Aaron Steuer ruled that the State Labor Relations Board has the right to designate a union as the bargaining agency for employees, regardless of their status as "white collar workers."

The decision affects several hundred thousand workers in New York State.

The ruling was on a motion by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for a review of the Board's proceeding designating the Industrial Insurance Agents, Local 30, of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (C. I. O) sole collective bargaining agency for the Company's 2,500 industrial agents. Samuel Seabury, attorney for the Company, asserted the Board had no jurisdiction, since the Company's employees were neither mechanical nor manual laborers. He argued that the State Labor Relations Act was invalid in application to "white collar workers."

Firm Has Monopoly To Seek Danish Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Danish American Prospecting Company has been given a period of 10 years to exploit the Danish subsoil with a view to boring for oil. The Company has been granted the sole rights for this period with the possibility of an extension for 50 years, or if oil is discovered, for the whole 20th century.

Albany Housing Bill Stirs Tax Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26—A first-class battle over the basic law proposal through which United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia would give constitutional status to low-cost housing and slum clearance in the Empire State kept the Constitutional Convention locked in debate here today.

The opposition, headed by Alfred E. Smith and Robert Moses, New York City Park Commissioner, is holding out for a provision that real estate shall bear no part of the cost of any State housing program, and this protection, in the eyes of supporters of the proposal, would wreck its effectiveness.

Senator Wagner linked the attack with the move to modify the home rule amendment now pending in the body by requiring the Legislature to specify the nature of any special tax it empowers a city to impose. Both, he declared, were designed to defeat the purposes sought.

"It is unreasonable for any one to suggest that we write into the Constitution a provision forbidding the use of real estate taxes for housing purposes for the next 20 years," he said. "How can anybody tell what conditions will be in five years?

Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3rd, New York City Republican and Councilman, who is sponsor of the proposal, was equally vehement in urging that it remain unchanged, holding that no one group in a community should be exempt from the burdens of a community.

The amendment is a composite of several, but derives in main from those introduced by Mr. Baldwin, drawn by the La Guardia Housing Committee, and by Senator Wagner. The moot points at issue concern financing, one provision permitting the State or municipalities to contract to provide periodic subsidies to make possible rents which slum dwellers could pay; and another permitting the Legislature, in addition to setting up a $200,000,000 housing fund, to vote a bond issue referendum for housing at any election.

It has met with an active real estate lobby headed by the New York Real Estate Board, the burden of whose protest is that unless real estate is protected from any increase in taxation or debt service charges, the new Constitution will be defeated at the polls.

The debate took its head from a memorandum by Commissioner Moses, who circularized the delegates with the warning that realty could not stand any further taxation and that real property in New York City already was overassessed in thousands of cases. The amendment should be sent back to the committee for redrafting, he urged, attacking the Baldwin proposal as "one of the most verbose and confusing measures proposed at the convention."

Meanwhile the revisionists had taken majority action against a Republican amendment to earmark half of the four-cent gasoline tax for highway construction and maintenance purposes, affirming a long record of defeat in the Legislature of proposals to assure a permanent State highway fund. As in the legislative fight for such a bill, the Automobile Association of the State was in the forefront of proponents. Under the present tax schedule, the proposal would have meant annual expenditure of $70,000,000 for highway purposes.

Mr. Smith led the attack against the earmarking, involving millions of dollars annually for 20 years to come, as a legislative usurpation that "would hamstring the Legislature and be an insult to its dignity." His term for it was a super-appropriation bill fixed without regard to other State needs and particularly vicious because it gave citizens the right to sue to insure the proper disposal of the funds. Twenty-four Republicans joined 61 Democrats in voting not to move the measure to the order of final passage, with 57 delegates voting for the amendment.

At the same time the convention took the first step to construct a state constitutional block against the bureaucracy which Republicans are charging to the New Deal in Washington. The proposal, which passed by a vote of 147 to 1, merely requires that a regulation be filed in the office of the Secretary of State before it becomes effective, with the real attempt to govern the ways of law-making State boards and bureaus still to come.

Idaho Farms Get Seedling Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—More than a quarter of a million seedling trees were distributed for planting on Idaho farms this spring by the University of Idaho forest nursery, according to information released by Royale K. Pearson, extension forester. Planted in a single block, he figures, they would make a 500-acre forest. The seedlings were all grown at the University nursery.

Shelter belts for the protection of the farmers' homes and production of their own fence posts are the uses for which they are destined. Black locust has been the most popular variety, 150,000 of the seedlings having been of this sort. Sixty thousand of these were used by the Soil Conservation Service. Orders for 40,000 Russian olive exhausted the supply and caused this variety to rank second in popularity.

No evergreens were available for distribution this year because of the complete sell-out last spring. Usually about 20,000 are distributed. Next year, an abundant supply will be ready.

Plantings were spread out over the entire State. Of the 44 counties, all but three received seedlings from the University nursery. Gooding County, in southern Idaho, headed the list both in total number of trees planted and in the number of individual plantings.

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Cardinals Coming Here Friday—New England Amateur Golf at The Country Club

Harl Maggert's Batting Needed Daily by Bees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their struggle to return to the top of the second division, the Bees need the hitting of Harl Maggert. This Asheville rookie swings a potent stick, but Manager Casey Stengel has been unable to use him regularly because of his poor defensive tactics.

However, with Gene Moore gone for the balance of the season and Gilly English still on the injured list, the Bees are weaker than ever at the plate. Maggert might win a few games with his frequent extra-base drives, despite a tendency to kick balls around the field.

Natural Hitter

At third base, Maggert is not far from being a total loss. But in the outfield, where ground balls are less frequent, he gets by fairly well.

Although his average, in this freshman year, is still below the charmed .300 level, Maggert's extra-base power makes him a valuable man in the middle of the batting order. If runners are on the bases, Harl can get them started toward the plate. Stengel calls him a natural hitter.

The Bees had Maggert in left field for a while yesterday, but not long enough. In two appearances at the plate, the rookie smashed a long double to the fence and scored one of the runs in his team's 6-to-2 defeat by the Cincinnati Reds.

Maggert has an unusual pinch hitting record. In six successful attempts he has produced two singles, two doubles and two homers. His initial major league four-bagger, in the Phillie park April 30, came with the bases full. He hit the other homer against the Phillies here in Boston.

Up From Asheville

Last season at Asheville, Harl batted .346, leading the Piedmont League in hits, doubles, total bases and runs driven in. His dad had a tryout with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1907 and spent 1912 with the Athletics.

Paul Derringer stole the Beehive show yesterday. The big right-hander pitched no-reach ball for seven innings, only to see the locals make four hits in a row in the eighth for their two runs. He went the nine innings without giving a base on balls. In the seventh, Debs Garms hit what should have been a two-bagger, but was out because he failed to touch first base.

Derringer is having one of his best years. He has won 13 games and lost seven, and is one of the chief reasons why the Reds are in the first division, just six games away from the leading Pirates.

Wally Berger's hitting streak was extended in yesterday's series opener. The Cincinnati outfielder, formerly of Boston, made a homer and single, driving in a pair of runs. His record since the all-star game is 34 hits in 84 tries, for a .405 average. Yesterday's is his eleventh home run. He is second in the National League individual batting parade, just nine points behind his team-mate leader, Ernie Lombardi.

♪ ♪ ♪

Al Lopez celebrated his return to the Bees' lineup by getting a single. It was his first appearance behind the plate since May 23.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox dropped the opener of their western tour in Chicago when the White Sox teed off on Fritz Ostermueller.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, Lefty Grove took a 20-minute workout at Fenway Park yesterday and may soon join the Red Sox in the West.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	52	29	.642
Cleveland	50	30	.625
Boston	48	33	.593
Washington	46	43	.517
Chicago	35	39	.473
Detroit	41	46	.471
Philadelphia	29	49	.372
St. Louis	25	57	.305

Results July 26

New York 10, St. Louis 5.
New York 12, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 9, Boston 1.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 6, Washington 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Pittsburgh	53	31	.631
New York	51	37	.580
Chicago	50	37	.575
Cincinnati	48	38	.558
Brooklyn	40	47	.460
Boston	36	45	.444
St. Louis	36	48	.429
Philadelphia	26	57	.313

Results July 26

St. Louis 6, New York 5.
Chicago 10, Brooklyn 8.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.

One Game Tomorrow; Cardinals Coming

The Bees and Cincinnati play a single game tomorrow at the Beehive.

The St. Louis Cardinals arrive here Friday for four games; singles Friday and Saturday and a double-header on Sunday.

In Title Chase at Clyde Park

By a Staff Photographer

John Levinson; Inset: Joe Batchelder

Levinson of Chicago and Kennebunk, Maine, Starts Today in Defense of His New England Amateur Golf Championship at The Country Club, Brookline. He Won the Title Twice—1936 and 1937. Batchelder of Salem Was the Last Bay State Golfer to Win the Title, His Victory Coming in 1931

Crossley Scores Sub-Par 68

By the Associated Press

Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk, 1935 runner-up, today blazed home with a three-under-par 68 to take a wide lead in the first round qualifying play for the New England amateur golf championship at The Country Club.

Crossley, 34 out and in, was in perfect form. Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Connecticut state champion, also put together an outward nine of 34 but he ran into several difficulties coming back and wound up with a 74, a score matched by A. C. Giles of Noroton, a former Nutmeg state titlist.

A field of 97 included Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk, Maine, the winner for the past two years. Among the withdrawals were Tom Pierce of Rutland, the new Vermont champion, John McKeon of Farmington, Conn., Tony Kosinski of Bridgeport, Conn., Pat Hayes of Newport, R. I., and Bert Resnick of Orange, Conn.

Crossley put together four birdies but his longest putt was only six feet. He went over par only on the 15th, where he sliced his drive and hit a tree with his second shot.

Chapman, who kept pace with Crossley until the 13th hole, blew up on the 14th, where he messed up his second shot and three putted for a seven and he used up six more on the 15th, where he found a trap and three putted again, this time for a six.

First round qualifying scores included:

E. B. Murphy, Charles River, 42-41—83.
Frank Craven, Charles River, 41-40—81.
A. C. Giles, Noroton, Conn., 36-39—74.
R. L. Erwin, Waterville, Maine, 51-43—94.
J. B. Stewart, Barre, Vt., 42-39—81.
Roy Moore, Waterville, Maine, 40-43—83.
H. J. Cutter, Barre, Vt., 45-43—88.
Francis Schillinger, Hartford, Conn., 41-45—86.
Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, 34-34—68.
Dick Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., 33-41—74.
Joe Fay, Woodland, 44-39—83.
F. J. Warren, Brae Burn, 44-41—85.
Robert Adams, South Shore, 41-38—79.
John Statz, Wachusett, 40-41—81.
J. E. Cauley, Newport, R. I., 37-45—82.
Francis J. Galvin, Brae Burn, 43-40—83.
H. P. Hood Jr., Salem, 35-40—75.
Leo Marti, Sandy Burr, 40-39—79.
J. W. Monahan Jr., Candy Burr, 40-39—79.
W. H. Scott, Manchester, N. H., 43-45—88.
E. L. Abbott, Martindale, Maine, 39-40—79.
J. C. Cahill, Thorny Lea, 42-41—83.
Ted Quinn, Riverside, 42-37—79.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, Club—	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Averill, Indians	80	291	67	107	.368
Lombardi, Reds	72	266	34	97	.365
Berger, Reds	57	207	34	73	.356
Foxx, Red Sox	81	304	74	108	.355
Travis, Senators	84	328	54	116	.354
Medwick, Cardinals	80	321	54	112	.349

Home Runs

American League

Greenberg, Tigers	31
Foxx, Red Sox	27
York, Tigers	21
Dickey, Yankees	18
Johnson, Athletics	18

National League

Goodman, Reds	26
Ott, Giants	21
Mize, Cardinals	14
Medwick, Cardinals	13
Lombardi, Reds	12
Leiber, Giants	12
Camilli, Dodgers	12

Runs Batted In

American League

Foxx, Red Sox	98
York, Tigers	74
Dickey, Yankees	69
Averill, Indians	69
Keltner, Indians	66

National League

Ott, Giants	77
Medwick, Cardinals	72
Goodman, Reds	68
McCormick, Reds	66
Rizzo, Pirates	61

All-Stars Practice Plans

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27 (AP)—The College All Star team which will meet the Chicago Bears here on Sept. 1 will practice for two weeks at the Rhode Island State College Field, Kingston, R. I. Plans were completed yesterday when Earl C. Wheiden of the Shrine met Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, president of State College at Kingston and made the final arrangements. The men will establish headquarters at the Beta Phi Fraternity House, will eat at the Watson House and will use the Rhode Island State fields and field House. The squad will go into training there on Aug. 15.

Three Well-Liked Americans Among Canadian Winners

LONDON, Ontario, July 27 (AP)—The big field in the Canadian amateur golf championship swung through the first round yesterday, leaving 62 survivors, including a half-dozen from the United States, for the second round.

Led by C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville of London, the outstanding challengers went safely through their opening matches over the London Hunt and Country Club course.

The contingent from the United States lost one of its most prominent members, "trailer" Bill Holt of Syracuse, N. Y., but three other well-liked Americans came through as did all the leading Canadian contenders.

Walker Defeats Holt

Gil Walker of the home club defeated Holt, 1 up, in a nip-and-tuck match. Walker got to the front for the last time at the 16th, where Holt three-putted.

Other Americans to come through included Ven Savage, the Trans-Mississippi champion from Magna, Utah, and his townsman, Edwin Kingsley, who was runner up to him in that tourney, and Frank Kowal of Hamilton, N. Y., former Colgate University star. Savage defeated R. A. Patterson of London, 5 and 4; Kingsley conquered Harry Magill of Hamilton, 1 up and Kowal turned back W. C. Fisher of Toronto by the same thin margin.

Ted Adams of Columbia, Mo., whipped Ray Grieve of Toronto, Ontario junior champion, 5 and 4; Dick Lutz of Ashland, Ohio, conquered George Hevenor of Toronto, 1 up in 19 holes, and G. R. Rayner of Niagara Falls, N. Y., beat Carl Bastedo of Hamilton, 1 up.

Longest Match

Eliminated with Holt were D. Carmichael of Columbus, Ohio, beaten on the 22nd hole of the day's longest match by H. R. Pickins, Sr., of Montreal; R. C. Garretson of Ashland, Ohio, who lost to W. D Taylor of Montreal, 6 and 5, and John Foley of Detroit defaulted to Coulson Adams of Toronto.

Somerville, seeking his seventh Canadian amateur title, eased his way along. He was above par but had little trouble eliminating D. O. D. Higgins of Brockville, Ontario, 4 and 3. The only other ex-champion in the field, Gordon Baxter Taylor of Montreal, turned in the day's most decisive victory when he beat John Rowswell of Toronto, 8 and 6.

Other lopsided victories were recorded by Phil Farley, Montreal, who beat Guy Lefaivre, Laval-Sur-Le-Lac, 7 and 6; and Frank Corrigan, Quebec amateur champion, who trounced Bert Barnabe of Ottawa, 7 and 6.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

United States recaptured Davis Cup after 10-year lapse as Frank Parker downed Charles Hare and Don Budge beat Bunny Austin in final singles matches to defeat England 4—1 in challenge round.

Five Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody named captain of Wightman Cup tennis team for second year.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Americans' Henley "Who's Who?"

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng.—So many of the brightest Stars here had Stripes adorning them, if you follow me, that the climax to the 1938 British boat-racing season came, not only with the usual blaze of glory, but with an unusual blaze of Old Glory. Altogether, there were 14 Americans concerned in the eight finals of the Royal Regatta here. And 19 other Americans who did not get that far. The Henley "Who's Who" of them reading thus:

J. W. Burk, Penn A. C.
(American National Champion)

Winner of the 1938 Diamond Sculls here in 8m. 2s., easily record time for the Henley course (1 mile 550 yards against the stream, if any). Previous best 8m. 10s. by F. S. Kelly, Leander B. C., in 1905 and H. Buhtz, Germany, in 1934. Defeated, in final, L. D. Habbits, Reading Rowing Club. Easily. Weighs 186 pounds, has phenomenal physique, is law unto himself in sculling technique, can hit 44 strokes a minute with short fierce punches, averages mechanical 40. Protects lower hand with a pad, has exceptionally strong wrists. Balances boat beautifully. Is now accounted fastest sculler ever seen. Success of his individualistic methods are one more proof that practice makes perfect. Practice meaning hard work, strict training. Liable to have set new fashion among scullers here. Sculls in much the same way as devotees of "Fairbairnism" row.

R. Parker, London R. C.

Product of Tabor Academy. No. 4 in the crew that won the Grand Challenge Cup here, beating in final, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by 1 1-3 lengths in 6m. 58s. Heaviest oarsman ever seen at Henley. Pulls every ounce of his muscular 219 pounds. And then some. Call him a giant of the sport, and you're right all ways.

H. Parker, Trinity Hall, Cambridge

Little brother of the above. Merely 176 pounds. Rowed extremely well at No. 5 thwart, immediately behind.

Gordon Keppel, Trinity Hall, Cambridge

One of Britain's present-day boat-race heroes. Captain of Princeton University B. C. for two years. Rowed for the Tigers in the final of the last U. S. A. Olympic trials, when Washington earned the right to go on and beat the world at Berlin. Pulled a grand, unwavering blade as No. 6 in the Cambridge University crew that lost to Oxford by two lengths last April over the historic Putney to Mortlake course of 4¼ miles.

In the same boat on the same occasion (and in the same boat here) was the Light Blues' 1937 and 1938 coxswain

T. H. Hunter, Trinity Hall, Cambridge

Expert rudder-line manipulator from Harvard. Debarred from most forms of sport by physical handicap, has made enormous success of the one which he adopted. Coxes who try to "chivvy" him off his chosen line are simply wasting their time, because he it not such a man as gives way. Has all the temperamental qualities demanded of the job—out of the boat as well as in it.

And now we come to

J. H. Hooper, 168 pounds, bow; J. P. Requardt, 166 pounds, No. 2; E. G. Miller, 167 pounds, No. 3; P. D. Wilson, 182 pounds, No. 4; P. H. Conze, 180 pounds, No. 5; J. Simmons, 190 pounds No. 6; C. R. Brothwell, 179 pounds, No. 7; H. M. Drinker, 180 pounds, stroke; R. W. Thomas, 120 pounds, coxswain.

All members of the Kent School 1938 crew that won the Thames Challenge Cup here in succession to Tabor Academy, victorious last year and the year before. Are a bunch of burly schoolboys whose physique makes an average English boys' crew look almost as if it came out of a Junior School. The American lads sat for an examination of academic knowledge while at Henley. If they made out as well in that as they did while sitting the boat for an examination of rowing, during the Regatta, Father will be pleased.

Predecessors from the same American seat of learning won the Thames Cup in 1933. Thames Cup is a trophy raced for by eights not consdiered quite fast enough to row for the "blue riband" crew event of the regatta, the Grand, Kent, 1938, defeated in the final London Rowing Club "B" crew, by one length in 7m. 3s., which would have been a record up to 1934. In the semifinal they had a thrilling battle with nine other Americans. Namely

R. E. Thompson, 152 pounds, bow; H. S. Noble, 152 pounds, No. 2; W. E. Littlefield, 155 pounds No. 3; W. G. Martin, 155 pounds, No. 4; R. K. Hawes, 158 pounds, No. 5; R. C. Newberry, 155 pounds, No. 6; N. C. Cross, 153 pounds, No. 7; W. W. Kellogg, 153 pounds, stroke; L. R. Smith, 139 pounds, coxswain.

These gentlemen comprised a light-weight crew from Yale University. They reached the semifinal (which they lost by two-thirds length in 7m. 6s.) by defeating in turn First Trinity, Cambridge "B," by one length in 7m. 39s., and Imperial College, by one length in 7m. 10s.

The Kent schoolboys' route to the semifinal was via: Quintin B. C., defeated by several lengths in 7m. 37s.; Harvard University, defeated by three-fourths length in 7m. 17s.; St. John's College, Oxford, defeated by one length in 7m. 29s.

The Harvard lightweights were:

J. G. Gilkey, 153 pounds, bow; J. S. Stillman, 161 pounds, No. 2; G. C. Cutler, 155 pounds, No. 3; G. von L. Meyer, 166 pounds, No. 4; R. Fay, 154 pounds, No. 5; S. F. Pierce, 150 pounds, No. 6; H. M. Turner, 162 pounds, No. 7; V. R. Bailey, 154 pounds, stroke; N. M. Plaut, 133 pounds, coxswain.

They rowed one race before meeting Kent School and in it they accounted for Henley Rowing Club by 3 lengths in 7m. 35s.

Still we have not completed the roll of all the Americans at Henley. For we have yet to mention

R. W. Bates, of the Cambridge B. C., U. S. A.

He came up against the unsuccessful finalist, L. D. Habbits, in his first heat and lost by 1¼ lengths in 9m. 47s.

Another man who made his farewell appearance first time out was Emilio Branco, of Brazil, who can be rated somewhere near No. 1 among the world's most stouthearted triers. Every summer for the past six years he has traveled 12,000 miles to Henley. And not once has he won a race here.

Burk, functioning like a clockwork-toy rather than a sculler with human limitations, moved on his robot way to the final of the Diamonds by disposing of

W. E. C. Horwood, Quintin B. C., easily in 8m. 57s.
J. D. Steel, unattached, by 2½ lengths in 10m. 16s.
T. H. Tyler, Thames R. C. easily, in 9m.

And now, after all this talk about the Americans who invaded England this summer, I have left myself very little space to mention the English rowers invited to the United States. The schoolboys of Radley College, are to race their hosts at Tabor Academy. The Radley eight won the final for the Ladies Plate here, beating Pembroke College, Cambridge, by 1¼ lengths in 6m. 56s. Results of the other 1938 finals not previously mentioned are:

Stewards' Cup (fours)—Leander beat Trinity College, Oxford "A" easily in 7m. 23s.

Wyfold Cup (fours)—London R. S. "B" beat Royal Chester R. C. by four lengths in 7m. 41s.

Visitors' Cup (fours)—Oriel College, Oxford, beat Third Trinity, Cambridge, easily, in 7m. 18s.

Silver Goblets (pairs)—Leander Club (W. G. R. M. Laurie and J. H. T. Wilson) beat Royal Chester R. C. (E. F. Bigland and T. S. Bigland) easily in 8m 8s.

Which completes the honors list of the 1938 Henley heroes, so fully entitled to be,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Taking a Bow"

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Lyons Stops Potent Bats of Red Sox

Ted Lyons, like the Mississippi, just keeps rollin' along. For 16 consecutive seasons he has been pitching and winning for the Chicago White Sox. Recently he gained his 200th victory. Now he sports a record of 203 won and 191 lost in the American League.

Back in 1923, Lyons joined the White Sox fresh from the campus of Baylor University. Kid Gleason was managing the club. Following Gleason came Johnny Evers, Eddie Collins, Ray Schalk, Lena Blackburne, Donie Bush, Lew Fonseca and finally, Jimmy Dykes. Lyons won for them all. He has become a trade mark with the Chicago club.

Yesterday, as the White Sox opened a two-week home stand against the eastern half of the American League, Lyons beat the hard-hitting Red Sox. Although the leading offensive team in the circuit reached him for 10 hits, Ted was master in the tight spots. It was his fifth triumph of the campaign.

After a slow start due to injuries, the White Sox are pushing ahead toward the first division. They have plenty of time to make it, and Lyons plays an important role in the drive. Last season he won 12 games and dropped only seven, but failed to score over the Red Sox.

The Yankees gave the West a sample of their famed power yesterday, piling up 32 hits—including nine doubles, one triple and three homers—against the pitching offered by the eighth-place Browns. The double-header was featured by the slugging of Joe Di Maggio, who contributed a single, three doubles, and a homer, to drive in six runs. Myril Hoag made five hits in the opener.

As the Cleveland Indians defeated the Athletics, the Yankees picked up one half game in the standing and today paced the pennant situation by 1½ contests. The world champions play another twin bill with the Browns today, and a single tomorrow, before moving on to Chicago.

When beaten by Lyons, the Red Sox slipped to a position four full games behind the Yankees, and 2½ behind the Indians. Following the White Sox series, the Bostonians take a turn at the lowly Browns.

The Cleveland triumph produced Bobby Feller's eleventh win in the form of a seven-hitter. The boy was wild at the start, but settled down as the game progressed. He fanned 10, while his father watched from the grandstand.

The Chicago Cubs picked up a full game among the National League's "Big Three" yesterday by outslugging the Dodgers. While this was taking place, the Phillies were beating the Pirates and the Cardinals the Giants. These results left the Giants in second place, four engagements behind the leading Pirates, and only one half game in front of the hustling Cubs.

Returning to the Polo Grounds, apparently, makes little difference to the Giants, who yesterday left 14 runners stranded on the bases in losing to the Cards. For the third straight time, Cliff "Mountain Music" Melton was driven out of the box. The immediate future looks dark for Bill Terry.

Brooklyn Signs Two

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Ronald Henderson, 200-pound back from the University of Arizona and Jack Stringham, Brigham Young University ball carrier, forwarded their signed contracts to the Brooklyn football Dodgers yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ducky Medwick and Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Their home runs, both off Cliff Melton, beat Giants, 6-5.

Bob Feller, Indians—Pitched seven-hit ball, fanned 10 and gave only three walks in trimming Athletics, 4-2.

Ripper Collins, Cubs—His four singles, for three runs batted in, led 16-hit attack that beat out Dodgers, 10-8.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Clouted two homers, last proving deciding run, in 6-5 victory over Senators.

Paul Derringer, Reds—His 5-hit pitching, with no man reaching first for 6⅔ innings, turned back Bees, 6-2.

Myril Hoag and Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Hoag's three doubles and two singles paced 19-hit attack that beat Browns, 10-5, in opener; Di Maggio, after clouting homer and single in first game, got three straight two-baggers as champs won nightcap, 12-5.

Al Smith, Phillies—Pitched no-hit ball for 4⅔ innings in relief role to help check Pirates, 6-5.

Henry Steinbacher, White Sox—Drove in three runs with four-bagger and double as Red Sox were handed 9-1 thumping.

Sarah Fabyan Of Boston In Round of Eight

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., July 27 (AP)—Top-seeded Robert Riggs, seeking his second leg on the Sea Bright Bowl, and Frankie Parker, his principal rival for a place on the 1938 Davis Cup squad, paced a well-balanced men's field into the round of 16 yesterday at the annual Sea Bright invitation tennis tournament.

Parker, seeded behind Riggs in the draw, outsmarted Carleton Rood, University of North Carolina player from Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—0, but Riggs was extended to an extra set before taking the measure of his fellow Chicagoan, John Shostrom, in a center-court match. John won the first set and played valiantly before yielding, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The first break in the seedings was recorded in the second round of the women's play when Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., seeded fourth, was upset by Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 7—5, 6—2. The youthful Californian played with surprising steadiness.

Other seeded singles performers prevailed although fifth seeded Hal Surface of Kansas City was carried to 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, by Douglas Imhoff, one of the strongest of the touring California delegation.

Grant Beats Williams

Richard Norris Williams, 2d, holder of the National crown in 1914 and 1916, put up an interesting battle with tiny Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant before yielding, 6—2, 6—3.

Chester Murphy, of the Chicago Murphy twins, proved easy fo. fourth-seeded Joe Hunt, blond Los Angeles smasher, who came through, 6—0, 6—2.

Alice Marble enhanced her chances of retiring the Sea Bright Bowl with a third consecutive triumph by beating Helen Germaine of New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Second seeded Dorothy Bundy was pressed to win by 7—5, 6—3 over Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, third in the draw, moved into the quarter-final round, routing Theodosia Smith of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2.

Frank Kovacs, 6-foot-three-inch youngster who lost the Longwood final to Riggs, made an impressive start with a 6—4, 6—2 victory over John McDiarmid of Princeton, N. J., champion here in 1936.

Hare Is Eliminated

The nearest thing to an upset in the men's division came when Charles Hare, former British Davis Cup player, was eliminated in a ding-dong three-set contest with Robert Harman of Oakland, Calif., 8—6, 2—6, 6—4.

Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, former National champion, averted an upset by applying pressure in the late stages of his match with Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, Fla. Mulloy, with a smashing game, forced Allison to the limit to win, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Riggs and Grant gained the fourth round of doubles play, conquering Ronald Lubin and Lewis Wetherell, young Los Angeles pair, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3. Allison and Robert Kamrath of Austin were eliminated by the steady Floridians, Mulloy and George Toley, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0. Other doubles matches saw Parker and Hare beat Kovacs and Harman, 6—2, 6—2, and Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, and Sidney B. B. Wood, Jr., New York, eliminate Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, 15—13, 6—2.

Wolcott Winner Of Two Events In Stockholm Meet

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 27 (AP)—With Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute again leading the way, United States athletes won six of eight events in an international track and field meet, yesterday.

Wolcott won the 200-meter dash in 22.5s. and then captured his specialty, the 110-meter high hurdles in 15.1s. Columbia's Ben Johnson scored another victory in the 100 meters, this time in 10.8s., and Ray Malott, America's quarter-miler of the year from Stanford won the 400 meters in 48.4s.

Lennart Andersson, of Sweden, scored the European team's only flat victory when he won the 800 meters in 1m. 55.1s., while Bergh of Sweden captured the discus throw with a toss of 158ft. 3-32in. Pete Zagar of Stanford and the Olympic Club was second, with a heave of 155ft., 7 22-64ins.

Gil Cruter, of Colorada, and George Varoff, of Oregon, scored victories in the field events for the U. S. team. Cruter won the high jump, going over the bar at 6ft., 6⅜ in., and Varoff won the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 15-32ins.

Ontario Wins Golf Cup

LONDON, Ontario, July 27 (CP)—Ontario's four-man team of golfers won the Willingdon Cup and the team championship of Canada early last night in a special six-hole playoff with Quebec.

Final Cup Practice

MONTREAL, July 27 (AP)—Canada and Japan put the final touches to their Davis Cup training yesterday and both teams appeared at their peak for the first round American Zone series that starts tomorrow. Paced through a hard session by Fred Perry, the Canadian quartet of Bob Murray, Ross Wilson, Laird Watt and Doug Cameron looked in the best shape of their month of training. The Japanese were even more impressive as Capt. Tamio Abe smoothed out the wrinkles left by the long lay off from competition.

International League

Results July 26

Jersey City 9, Newark 1.
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Buffalo 11, Rochester 4.
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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Meet: A Woman's News Voice of the Screen—In Person

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Back of Newsreel—A Girl Whose Voice Reaches 28 Millions

Sue Read of Paramount, One of Only Three Women 'News Voices' of the Screen, Holds a Hard Won Job

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Only three newsreel companies use women's voices and each of them only one woman. Sue Read is the Paramount News "woman's voice," and she was talking one afternoon about how she got into this field that is still a unique profession for women. It did not come through pull and it has not been held that way. It came to Sue Read because she knows how to work and how to go after a thing she wants.

Miss Read is a Quaker from Philadelphia, educated in Quaker schools, who was able to persuade her parents to let her attend dramatic classes because she did so well at these and so badly at her school work. At any rate, this became her special study, and it was her career foundation.

But the first thing she tried when she reached New York, being a great fan of Jessica Dragonette's, was to be a singer as well as act. An audition was arranged for her with Miss Dragonette's teacher, Estelle Liebling, and she was launched on a combination of singing and dramatic interpretation that enabled her to make her talent a commercial asset.

Original Television Girl

Then she started going to radio auditions—"literally hundreds of them"—and after a while she had a job in a show put on the air by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the next thing her picture was in the papers as the original television girl for that company.

But best of all her career "hunches," she thinks, was when she realized that only two women were being used as screen commentators. She studied their voices carefully, and set out to call on companies that still had no woman's voice. Paramount News was on the list, and she later learned she was the 500th girl to whom the company had given auditions for the job. The difference was that she was hired, first as a fashion commentator, but then to talk for every Paramount Newsreel that has called for a woman's voice.

She learned the studio procedure behind the synchronization of voice and picture; that the picture was taken any where in the world, brought to the studio for staff preparation of a short script, shown to the person whose voice was to go with it and finally run on the screen as the words were spoken.

Timed to Fraction of Second

"But you wouldn't dare look at it while you are reading your script," Miss Read said. "It is timed to the last second at a rehearsal just before you record it. Those recordings cost the company money, and one slight error would waste the whole record, so you keep your eyes glued to the script if you want to keep your job.

"The paragraphs are numbered, and a man standing at your side watching the picture taps you on the shoulder when you are to start, and for each paragraph thereafter. Of course, you have had a rehearsal first, which includes the timing. That is played back for your corrections. Then three recordings are made, two for the files and a third from which impressions are made to be sent to the theaters all over the world, where they are heard by about 28,000,000 people.

"It takes 45 minutes to complete a recording, and this is done twice a week, on "make-up" days, when everyone is in a great rush and under great strain to get the pictures out on time for the deadline. Within five days they are old material, just like last week's newspaper."

Radio Technique Different

Miss Read found the voice technique for radio and newsreels vastly different. The former must be keyed to entertain only a roomful of people and requires, therefore, something of a confidential timbre. She mastered this so well that when she radiocast as a guest on Major Bowes' amateur program, she was kept on for eight weeks, and among her subsequent assignments was the daughter role in Margaret Anglin's Martha Washington series.

The newsreel voice, however, must fill a theater, and its projection calls for a combination of radio and stage technique. In addition to fashions, Miss Read also has had scripts for pictures such as passengers sailing on the Manhattan Señora Cardenas, wife of the President of Mexico; Queen Mary's visit to Wales, and pictures of women in sports.

Careers Are Individual.

Nowadays, even with her full schedule, she takes tap dancing, vocal, sight-singing, and dramatic lessons, and her advice to career-seekers is all against planning it from the pattern of another's.

"Careers are individual things," she said. "No two careers were ever alike. And don't believe those who say you must have 'pull.' It sometimes puts you in a job so long before you are ready that you can't keep up with it. It is always best to start at the bottom and work up, and if radio work is your objective, you must go to every audition you can possibly get into. I have been to literally hundreds of auditions, and I know how important it is.

"This profession is no harder to crash than any line of work, if you have talent and spunk enough to go after the jobs."

Miss Sue Read, the Woman's Voice on the Paramount Newsreel, One of Three Women in This Field

Homemakers Find Ingenuity Replaces Money in Restoring Old Furniture

Trash may become treasure by following the methods discussed by Mrs. Ray Smith, New Carlisle, and Mrs. George Wright, Covington, who have been studying the restoration of furniture under the direction of the home economics extension service of Ohio State University.

These women say that Miami County cellars and attics have yielded some pieces of furniture which have become beautiful and valuable under the restorative methods learned in study groups. Broken legs, departed cane, worn upholstering, nail holes, dents, and other furniture disabilities can be cured, these homemakers claim.

They issue a couple of warnings which may be useful to amateur furniture refinishers. Lye solution should be used very carefully when used at all in removing paint from furniture. Plastic wood should be handled with gloves when employed to fill nail holes or to repair other defects. One woman who applied plastic wood without wearing gloves was unable to get the material off her hands until she took part in a taffy pull.

The Miami County homemakers say that an old table knife is an ideal paint scraper and that pieces of glass can be used if it is broken squarely so there are no jags to scratch the surface which is being scraped. Paint and varnish in places which are difficult to reach with a scraper can be removed with lye solution.

The solution is made by dissolving one-half cup of powdered lye in a cup of water and adding this to one quart of hot paste. This should be brushed on small areas only, allowed to stand for a few minutes, and then scraped off with a knife. The place then should be washed thoroughly with water and then washed with vinegar to neutralize any lye which remains.

If any lye is left, the wood will be bleached or discolored and varnish applied to the wood will blister. The lye should not be permitted to touch the skin, and the directions for removing it from the wood within a few minutes should be remembered. Applications left too long will roughen the surface of the furniture.

Another thing learned by the two treasure hunters is how to repair some of the damage caused by dents in furniture. A piece of blanket is wrung dry, placed over the dent, covered with brown wrapping paper and ironed with a hot iron. Steam formed between the blanket and paper tends to draw the wood fibers back to their original position. If the dent is so deep that the wood fibers are broken, the defect cannot be removed entirely.

Mrs Smith and Mrs. Wright say that most of the pieces of old furniture restored in their county by homemakers are being finished in the dull style which brings out the beauty of wood much better than the bright, mirror-like surface once so popular. The dull finish can be obtained with varnish or shellac if treated afterwards with linseed oil and rottenstone. Waxes and oils also give the desired finish.

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See our General Classified Advertisement in this issue.

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M-G-M Photo by Graybill

Dressed for Dinner—In a Swirl of Dainty Cotton

Gaily-flowered cotton is a frequent and becoming choice for the summer dinner frock. In the gown shown here, worn by Lana Turner, the material is rubberized and gathered over the bodice and down the sides to the hipline, fitting the form snugly and allowing for a smooth front panel and graciously full skirt. The puff sleeves are caught with rubber bands.

'On Location' With a Landscape Architect

Reveals a 'Man-Sized' Job for Women, and the Training Necessary for the Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Holes of various sizes, some deep, some shallow, gaped in an emerald green stretch of turf spreading fanwise from the terrace. Piles of flagstones, shrubs, pickaxes and spades dotted the ground, and over and around the obstructions men were working. Standing on a knoll, engaged in serious discussion with the foreman, stood the landscape architect directing all this reconstruction —a young woman.

I picked my way among excavations to where she stood, reshaping my thoughts along the way. Only yesterday I had met Carol, a friend of high school days, after a separation of some eight years. She had remarked, casually enough, that her work was landscape architecture, and had invited me to visit her "on location."

About Drainage and Contours

The foreman moved away, respectfully, I noticed, and began to issue the orders he had just received. Carol weighted a blueprint with four stones and grinned at me. "I certainly didn't plan to make such an impression," she admitted. "It's the first time I've had twelve men working for me all at once."

She waved an arm at the busy scene. "This will give you some idea of what it's like to be a landscape architect on the job," she commented. "You have to know just how all these things are done—how the land should be graded, how to provide for drainage, how to build a pool, how to lay those steps over there."

Training for Women

Later, in her own home, Carol told me more about her business. Her formal training, she said, had been at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture, at Groton, Mass. She mentioned other schools and universities offering excellent courses in that subject—The Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, in Cambridge, Mass., the School of Horticulture for Women at Ambler, Pa., and many of the state universities. Her training had been intensive —design stressed chiefly, then construction. In her school one studies ecology, soil chemistry, botany, history of architecture and art. They study drafting to the end that they may design pergolas and loggias in keeping with a house's design. They spend months learning the Latin names of plants, trees and shrubs, for common names vary in different localities.

As an example of the technical work done by the students at Lowthorpe, Carol showed me her thesis, the planning of an estate of seven acres, comprising the main house, garage, greenhouse, herb garden, cutting garden, vegetable garden, a paved garden, a formal English garden, a play area for children, and countless other features. There was an impressive array of blueprints —a design sheet, a construction sheet, a general planting plan, an architectural detail sheet, and an engineer's topographical plan.

Experience Valuable

She went on to tell me about the positions she had held since graduation. First of all she had been in charge of the landscape architecture division of a large seed and nursery store. Then she had been in charge of the landscape architecture for a large nursery in another part of the state. Now she was in business for herself.

"Where do you get your business?" I asked. "It isn't like being a secretary or an artist or a designer."

"Mostly from personal contacts," came the reply. "Some of the people I worked for while I was in the store and the nursery come to me, and then they tell their friends.

"Landscape architecture is a specialized profession, most certainly," she finished. "There are great opportunities in it for women as well as for men. And the sooner women realize its possibilities as well as its responsibilities, the better."

M. S. C.

Home Budgeting—1

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone who is entrusted with the management of a home should understand the importance of disbursing the household expenses according to a systematic method. The Budget Plan, so universally used today in large organizations and in many homes, has proven satisfactory when those who have charge of the budget hold consistently to its requirements. The success of the plan, as in every other form of human activity, depends largely upon the spirit in which it is carried out. The attitude of thought with which this activity is approached is vastly important. Helpful factors in carrying out the Budget Plan are: accuracy, perseverance, and determination in maintaining a businesslike position towards one's income.

The household which is operating according to a well-planned budget is likely to manifest a spirit of co-operation from all its members. This indicates that the members of the family have openly discussed their resources and have agreed to consistently live within their income. In a home where there are young people it is important that they be taught personal and household economics, for this will early start them on the road to intelligent spending and orderly living. The planning and living up to a budget also can help teach them how to appreciate values and to face difficulties uncomplainingly.

Hannah Dutaud.

M-G-M Photo by Graybill

Gathered Black Silk Jersey Makes This Halo Bonnet Worn by Lana Turner. It Is Edged With Black Grosgrain Ribbon

Traditional Newfoundland Recipes

Brewis, Kedgeree, Fish Custard, Not to Mention Scald Cream

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Famed for excellent fishing are the Grand Banks off the coast of Newfoundland. No less renowned are the cooks of Newfoundland who have discovered ways to transform mere fish into a feast.

Brewis (pronounced broos) is one of the country's famous recipes, a favorite breakfast dish.

Fish and Brewis

Soak
6 pieces hardtack
1 pound salt codfish in cold water to cover, overnight. Boil fish until flaky, and bring hardtack to the boiling point, then drain off water. Combine fish and hardtack, stirring with a fork to break into pieces, and serve. Or turn into a frying pan in which
2 tablespoons butter have been melted.

There are many variations of Brewis. I have heard some Newfoundlanders claim that it isn't right unless it is fried in butter, pork, or bacon fat. And that, of course, is the way to reheat it.

Nowhere but in Newfoundland have I tasted such delectable boiled salmon. The secret, I found, lay in cooking the fish in rapidly boiling water for 15 minutes, then allowing it to simmer for the remainder of the hour. This timing was for a four-pound piece of salmon, but may be varied with the quantity of fish to be cooked. The result was more than delicious, each flake a tender, succulent pink morsel.

Kedgeree

Another fish specialty from Caribou land is Kedgeree.

Boil
1 pound fresh fish (cod, haddock, salmon, halibut). Add
1 cup boiled rice
1 tablespoon melted butter
2 egg yolks, beaten
1 tablespoon chopped parsley. Mix well together, season with
Salt and
Pepper, and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for one half hour.

Fish Custard

A delicate dish, excellent for luncheon, is fish custard.

Steam
2 pounds halibut or other white fish in
1 cup milk, for one half hour. Separate with fork into flakes, and place in buttered baking dish. Beat
2 eggs slightly, add milk in which fish was cooked and
2 cups cold milk. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. Pour over fish. Dot with
2 tablespoons butter. Bake in slow oven (300°F.) or in pan of hot water at 350°F. until the custard is firm and brown on top.

Of course Newfoundlanders do not live exclusively on fish. They cook many of the foods common to the English or American table, but in their cakes, cookies, and tartlets they rise to culinary heights.

It would not be right to talk of Newfoundland foods without mentioning scald cream. Spooned lavishly over raspberry tart, it transcends all description.

Scald Cream

Combine
1 quart milk, preferably not pasteurized, with
1 pint heavy cream. Pour into a shallow pan. Set in a cool place and leave undisturbed for 48 hours. Carefully set pan over low heat. Heat slowly until top crinkles. Remove from stove, cool, and set in refrigerator to chill. Skim off cream, which will be of consistency of soft cream cheese.

Scald cream is delicious upon a variety of things—puddings, cakes, and with jam and scones or toast. Also it is very good with strawberries, or with other berries and fruits.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Kitchen Kinks From Our Readers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To Cream Butter

To cream hard butter quickly for a cake, I put it through a potato ricer first, and then cream in the usual way.—(Mrs) L. D. L., Washington.

A Nice Flavor

I often dip lamb chops in lemon juice before broiling. It gives them a nice flavor.—(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

A Quick Sprinkle

I like to sprinkle cottons for ironing with warm water, using a whisk broom. A whisk broom distributes the moisture evenly.

(Mrs.) J. H. S., California

A Halfway Shelf

I find that a little halfway shelf is convenient in the kitchen. My shelf is just wide enough for spice cans, small salt cellars, and the like, which sometimes get hidden in cupboards. It is so narrow that it does not interfere with the shelf above or below.

(Miss) M. C., California

Upside-Down Cake

Whenever the last of the cake happens to have dried out, I turn it upside down and ice the new top with fresh icing. It seems that the whole cake is mellowed by this process and can be served without apologies.—(Miss) E. R., Oklahoma.

Women Astronomers Attend Stockholm Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

When the International Astronomical Union meets at Stockholm the first week in August, there will be six women present who have been doing further work in astronomy at the Harvard Observatory since getting their degrees at Radcliffe College—Misses Constance Boyd; Ellen D. Hoffleit, this year's winner of the Caroline I. Wilby Prize which is awarded annually to a Radcliffe student for the "best original work in any department"; Rebecca Jones; Jennie Mohr; Henrietta Swope; and Mrs. Newton Mayall. Two Radcliffe astronomers who work occasionally at the Harvard Observatory, Miss Edith Jones, and Miss Margaret Harwood, director of the Maria Mitchell Observatory, Nantucket, will also go to the Stockholm meeting, as will three members of the Radcliffe faculty, who will give papers at the meeting.

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, one of the two women astronomers on the Harvard faculty will also attend the meeting.

Six of the women going from here hold membership on one or more international committees, an honor limited to few astronomers, men or women. The International Astronomical Union meets every three years, and in 1932 it held its meeting at Radcliffe College.

Through the Editor's Window

Are We Medieval?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Criticism of the treatment accorded American women when made by an American woman who has lived largely in the Orient is likely to be at least fresh; and when that American woman is Pearl Buck the criticism is worth considering. Mrs. Buck maintains that we are treated very badly; that while we are exceptionally well educated as a whole, we are yet given little chance of using it; that as a mass we are handicapped by a feeling of frustration; and that our men are not grown up enough or fair-minded enough to be willing to have us otherwise.

Most of the facts in this article (America's Medieval Women, Harper's Magazine) are confirmed by my own observation and experience. Yet I find the article unsound in its inferences, or perhaps in its failure to protect the reader from certain inferences. Even facts, when considered without relation to other facts, can be the basis of false conclusions.

* * *

It is true that women of America are accorded unusual advantages in education. Our school-leaving age is high, it is the rule rather than the exception for girls to finish the eighth grade, and as one looks out over the land an astonishing number of girls go through high school. There is no country in the world where colleges for women, and opportunity for college training for women so abound or where the tradition of girls' going to college reaches further down the social scale. If this means "well educated," American girls in the mass—taken as a whole, that is—are as well educated as any girls and women in the world, and better than most.

Mrs. Buck, however, finds them "medieval." In business and the professions, they don't reach the top, she says; or if they do, it is amid persistent, unfair prejudice on the part of other women as well as of men. Women are lazy, extravagant, superficial, because they listen to tradition and prefer to give in to the concept of woman as the inferior creature which their men demand. "'Why, we give our women more than any women on earth have!'" Mrs. Buck hears the men saying, and adds, "With that I perfectly agree. American women are the most privileged in the world. . . . They have privileges but they have no equality."

* * *

The trouble with any sweeping generality, also the trouble with any article or statement that shows heat, is that it is likely to deal in half-truths. For example, nothing more than the woman-question so demands an historical sense. Chart the decades and one is amazed at the progress women have made in comparatively few years. I don't know how Mrs. Buck has missed them, but to my definite knowledge there are in America successful women lawyers, women in finance (among them heads or co-heads of firms), women doctors, women heading their own businesses. If it has been an uphill road for many (and it has), this in the light of social history seems not so surprising. In one generation, while still keeping their traditional jobs as managers of the homes of the nation, American women have penetrated into practically every business and profession, and have in addition developed entirely new forms of each. It is true that in most masculine strongholds they do not yet reach the top, and that all along the line, where they work with men, they see men below them promoted to positions above them. But where they stick to it, putting the job first (many don't) they have gained ground remarkably in few years.

Comparisons between countries, for the sake of proving one or the other backward, is to my mind always unsound, for social backgrounds are different. But if we must do it (and I don't say we must), let us at least compare masses with masses, outstanding cases with outstanding cases. If we say (1), that women are bankers in the leading cities of China and (2), not bankers in the leading cities of the United States, that is one thing. But fact number 1 does not match any generality about American women in the mass, for Americans are doing outstanding things in other fields that Chinese women in the mass are not doing. To compare individual achievements with mass achievement leads to unsound conclusions. And how much of the unfair criticism in the world comes from just such generalizing.

* * *

The fact is, we women all have a lot to achieve, and we need more active workers in our own ranks in every country to achieve it. We need to work together and to encourage one another to further achievement; not to discourage and compare. We need to take note of the fine fair-minded men who have helped us and our women forebears along the years. Many a pioneering woman found that her surest helpers were men and her sharpest critics other women; and all of us, if we are fair, can count among our friends and relatives fair-minded men who have believed in us and sent us forward. Furthermore those of us in any country who have forged ahead out of the general "medievalism" in which all women to an extent live, have not done our part for women until we help others to wake up and forge ahead (and I don't mean to feminism nor necessarily to a "career"). Through it all, we women (not alone of America but of every land) need to guard ourselves from self-pity, superficiality, temperament, and to build up in the experience of those around us a concept of woman as an individual worth knowing, worth trusting, unfailingly reliable, wholesome, generous, and clear thinking.

A Wednesday Column

Pastel Crayon to Freshen Your Summer Felts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you wish to freshen up a light colored felt hat at this midsummer season, it can be done very inexpensively.

Go to an art store or the department in a store where artists' materials are sold and buy a pastel chalk crayon in the color of your hat. Also, buy a "stump" which is made of paper firmly compressed into the form of a pencil and is used by artists in pastel work.

Brush the hat thoroughly to remove any surface dust or marks. Then go over the whole hat with the crayon lightly. It will look streaked, but now take the "stump" and with the end of it rub the felt rather vigorously. The streaks will disappear with this rubbing, leaving the surface an even color. Shake the hat and go over the hat with a fresh brush to remove any superfluous powder.

When this is completed, the hat gives an appearance of freshness which is unattainable in most cases by dry cleaning. A crayon costs from 5 to 15 cents, and a "stump" is the same price.

One can deepen or lighten the tone of the hat, depending upon the shade of crayon one chooses, or one can bring out the original tone if the exact shade is purchased.

I have done a yellow hat in this manner for two seasons, and it still looks new and fresh.

H. W. K.

New GENUINE FRENCH PRUNES from California VACUUM PACKED Ready to Eat

Prepared the San Marino way, not stewed, not packed in syrup.

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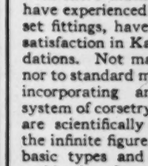

Model 197, especially designed where the ensemble of bust, hip and back control is desired.

A Stylish Figure

FOR THE STYLISH STOUT without SACRIFICE of COMFORT

Many women — particularly those with more mature figures — who have experienced difficulty in corset fittings, have found complete satisfaction in Katherine-K Foundations. Not made to size alone nor to standard measurements but incorporating an entirely new system of corsetry, these garments are scientifically designed to fit the infinite figure variations of all basic types and to persuasively mold the figure into smooth, modish lines.

Katherine-K. foundations Styled by KELLOGG

The model pictured above illustrates the figure type with a large bust as compared to the hips — always difficult to fit properly. Note the sleek and fashionable lines of the draped figure, yet Katherine-K garments provide ample freedom of movement and comfort.

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The Home Forum

A Cape-Codder Travels to Detroit

IN 1833, a young man set out from Cape Cod to see some of the world by land. It was natural enough for Cape Codders to go adventuring by sea; but here was one seeking to broaden his view from the windows of stage coaches and railway trains, or at the most watery, from the deck of a canal boat or a lake steamer.

He first made his plans and then told his father about them, as is revealed by a letter creased and faintly smeared with sealing-wax, now lying on the table before me:

"Sir," it begins, "I have for some time been contemplating a bit of a journey to the West, having never been but barely beyond the limits of my native State. I think I shall be better satisfied and contented to settle down in life for good and all if I should travel a little and see something of the country we inhabit and observe the manners and customs of its inhabitants, and it may and probably will—either directly or indirectly—be of some service to me in the way of business, let my lot be cast wherever it may. I think therefore, unless you have some particular objection (as I acknowledge no other Master) that I shall leave in about two weeks."

♪ ♪ ♪

HE WOULD HAVE LIKED one of his brothers to go with him; but, since that did not come about, he wrote down, from notes taken on the spot, an account of his trip in a series of thirteen letters addressed to the same brother. All thirteen of those letters have been preserved, in good condition, save for a few burnt holes. Descriptions of every hamlet and town on the way from Boston to Detroit show a certain naive exactitude, and sometimes quotations from "Mitchell's Guide" and other travel books take the place of his own less flowery diction.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of July 16, he left Boston by stagecoach. His passage through Cambridge, Lexington, and Concord, through Acton, Littleton, and Groton is recorded, with faithful comments on the soil, the number and style of the houses in each village, and the varieties of trees. He came from a rural community and the things he looked for are natural to one of his background.

Groton, a hundred years ago, sounds remarkably like Groton today: "Groton is a beautiful little village, the houses near together, built with a great deal of taste and all painted white which gives to them a very pretty appearance. They have charming gardens and some well cultivated farms."

♪ ♪ ♪

HORSES AND ROADS must have been good, for he made Ashby, fifty miles from Boston, for the midday meal. Thence into New Hampshire through Rindge, Fitzwilliam, Troy, and Swansey, he rode to Keene, where he spent the night, after having had for supper his first taste of honey in the comb. Keene, he noticed, had many elegant buildings.

He was up and off the next morning at 4:30 for a day's run that took him through Walpole with its handsome houses, "some very elegant"; through Bellows Falls with Indian relics at the falls; through Saxon River, Rockingham, and Townsend (for dinner), and across the Green Mountains where the temperature was one moment that of January, and scorching the next. Here, on a road so bad that the stagecoach could make only two miles an hour, he passed one-room, one-door, one-window (or no-window) log cabins, too cramped to be taken as the homes of civilized men were it not for the chubby urchins that flocked to the doors to see the stage go by. At eight o'clock he had come down into Arlington, Vermont, and there he slept the second night.

♪ ♪ ♪

SARATOGA SPRINGS WAS one of our young man's chief objectives. The place was already fashionable, with as many as 2,000 visitors at that time, he should judge. Hotels charged from three to fourteen dollars a week. He himself chose one of the best, with wide grounds, plantations of trees and shrubs, flowers, long verandas, and a great parade of drawing-rooms.

Dinner was a ceremonious event:

"At 2 o'clock the bell rung dinner and a band of Music commenced playing in the Hall between the dining-room and gentlemen's drawing-room. . . . At the ringing of the bell those gentlemen that have ladies with them, repair to the ladies' drawing-room, while the poor bachelors march up in solid column each side of the dining-room door. The gentlemen with their ladies then march in double file out of their drawing-room, through the gentlemen's drawing-room, through the column of men into the dining-room and seat themselves, I and my wife or sweetheart, side by side, at the upper end of the table; the single men then pass in and seat themselves at either side. The Band continues to play 15 or 20 minutes after they are all seated."

The food and the service were equally impressive. Soup and "flesh or fish," were followed by bread and butter as a course by itself. Then came pudding, after that pie; and then dessert, of many kinds of fruit and nuts.

For all this pomp and circumstance, he paid two dollars a day.

♪ ♪ ♪

DINING, DANCING, VISITING friends at other hotels, and drinking the waters of the springs, were the pursuits of day and evening. Visitors were there from all over the world, and French was spoken as much as English. He pictures a cosmopolitan scene in upper New York State.

In going from Saratoga Springs to Schenectady, he traveled on a train over one of the first railroads in the country, at that time only three years old. If our young man had hoped to experience the novelty of being transported by locomotive power, he was disappointed; for his train, consisting of six cars and a baggage wagon, was drawn by three horses, "the steam engine having been injured the day before in an accident."

It took less than two hours to make the trip of twenty-one and a half miles, but riding on a railroad gave him an unpleasant sensation due to the monotony of sound and motion.

He could not complain of monotony of motion in the next stage of his trip, which was by coach through the Mohawk Valley to Utica.

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER A SUNDAY morning spent in churchgoing, he set forth by still another means of travel, the canal-boat. The Erie Canal had been completed six years before and was already the most popular traffic-way. Packet boats slipped along at four miles an hour, through amazing scenery and new or re-vivified villages. Produce as well as passengers was conveyed in that fashion, and from the constantly passing boats pilots hailed one another with cheerful piping of their bugles. Syracuse, where our traveler paused, was handsome and bustling, but "I should not like to live there myself," said the critical Cape-Codder. "It is not the retired village nor the regular business city."

His immediate objective was now Buffalo. On the way he passed through sister towns to which he unhesitatingly accorded supreme praise as the two most elegant villages he had ever seen or ever should see, in the *whole world*—Geneva and Canandaigua. He was enchanted by the lake scenery, by the residences and lawns with great trees almost hiding the delicately painted houses. Words failed him, but his enthusiasm still glows warm and shining, on pages written a hundred years ago. This, apparently, was the high point of his journey. Buffalo and Lake Erie, Detroit, Ann Arbor, and Cleveland, and even the great falls at Niagara could not stir him as did those two embowered towns on their mirror-like lakes.

♪ ♪ ♪

AS HE APPROACHED Buffalo, he passed log houses built beside "Coderoy roads," and saw many Indians on horseback; but presently came to large country estates in the English style. The large and flourishing Buffalo that he saw in 1833 had sprung up on a spot where the British, nineteen years before, had left but one house standing.

A lake steamer took him from Buffalo to Detroit by way of Erie and Cleveland. Detroit was the West, the center from which he ventured into frontier towns and encountered modes and manners not wholly to his taste, especially in the manner of food. No, he thought, he was not particular; but, when he was paying all of thirty-seven and a half cents for a dinner, he was offended at finding a piece of the dishcloth on his plate.

Here was the western limit of his trip. The way home took him by the battlefields of 1812 and the falls of Niagara. Here his own words again failed him, or he grew weary of inventing phrases; for he extracted a large chunk about the Falls out of the *Traveller's Guide* and let it go at that. "In the greatest haste, Yours—" he concludes, and signs his name with a smart little flourish as if he was relieved at having brought his carefully written forty pages to an end.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Northeast Colorado

THE gray-green wastes of feathery sage
Blow on the rain-washed breeze.
The mountain snows of glacier age
Cause deep blue clouds to freeze
And hail on the lonely sandy cut
Of stretching road and swift wheels' rut.

Snow-cracked mountains stand revealed
Blue in the scattered light,
Touching the edge of the gray-green field
That reaches the edge of night.
No sign of man is there but cut
Of stretching road and swift wheels' rut.

LUCILLE LAMB AIKINS

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For the Winter Windows

STRAWFLOWERS are in full bloom now. Last Monday I was working away on an armful of them for Winter bouquets. I cut them in the early morning when the dew is still on them. After the leaves have been stripped off I wrap one of the tiny wires florists use down the stem, tie the bunches loosely and hang them head down in the garage to dry. When they are well dried, I pull a paper sack over the bunch to keep the bright colors from fading until Winter comes and they are made up into bouquets for the house and for gifts. The dried stems frequently flop over and break, and I have found florists' wire a simple and cheap way of making the bouquets look fresh and spry.

While I was busy on the terrace, my house was being polished by Mrs. Weber, who hates dirt and disorder with the same fervor that I love color and green growing things. She was born in Sweden, and frequently astonishes me with a bit of homely advice on gardening from the old country.

"Ah," she said as she passed my table with a basket of papers to be burned. "You have *evighets blommor*. My mother grows them in Sweden for the Winter windows."

Now I know enough Swedish to translate that into ever-bloomer, or everlasting, which is one of our names for strawflowers, or helichrysum. But the Winter window idea interested me.

In Sweden when the double windows go up against the long, hard Winter, it is the custom to put a roll of cotton lint at the bottom, between the outer and inner panes, to hold out drafts. This roll of lint is about fifteen inches wide. With the Swedish love of decoration, they make patterns in it of strawflowers, saved from Summer gardens. Friendly rivalry exists between families over their designs and sometimes, Mrs. Weber assures me, "Windows are real pictures."—From "In Our Country Garden," by CLARE OGDEN DAVIS. (New York: Dodge.)

Home Port

THE little beacon lights of shore
Flare in the bay. The wind has caught
The smell of cities where before
The salty tang of ocean brought
Only the redolence of brine
Mingled with river-scent of pine.

Spruce and the sea-fog that were one
Are separate now as night and day;
Racing propellers are outrun
By thoughts that speed us on our way
To landings where the gangplank's fall
Crosses the greetings that we call!

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Roseman, Paris

THE FIRST EARRING: *An Oil Painting by Sir David Wilkie*

SIR DAVID WILKIE, one of the most original British artists of his time, was a Scotsman, born in Fifeshire, in 1785. His father was a Protestant minister and he himself was destined by his parents for the ministry; but his natural leaning towards art led to his being sent, at the age of fourteen, to the Trustees' Drawing Academy in Edinburgh.

After four years of study there, David returned to his native village, where he immediately began to paint small genre pictures and portraits of neighbors and friends. This work was lucrative enough to enable him to go to London in the following year. Here he entered the Royal Academy as a student, with a reputation already acknowledged by the leading artists. Six years later, following an immense success in London, he was elected Member of the Academy. At this time he was looked upon as a Scottish Teniers.

Wilkie was the only British painter of his time to gain a European reputation. Court painter to King George IV, he continued to hold this honor under William IV, by whom he was knighted, and Queen Victoria.

"The First Earring" is a work typical of its genre. Of this subject he made two pictures, a small one and a larger one which now hangs in the Tate Gallery, London. Both were painted upon wood. The work is full of character, well composed and carefully drawn; the subject, technical treatment, and color are entirely in harmony.

Roman Reflections

FOUR individuals happened to be standing in one of the saloons of the sculpture-gallery in the Capitol at Rome. . . .

From one of the windows of this saloon, we may see a flight of broad stone steps, descending alongside the antique and massive foundations of the Capitol, towards the battered triumphal arch of Septimius Severus right below. Farther on, the eye skirts along the edge of the desolate Forum, (where Roman washerwomen hang out their linen to the sun,) passing over a shapeless confusion of modern edifices, piled rudely up with ancient brick and stone, and over the domes of Christian churches, built on the old pavements of heathen temples, and supported by the very pillars that once upheld them. At a distance beyond—yet but a little way, considering how much history is heaped into the intervening space, rises the great sweep of the Coliseum, with the blue sky brightening through its upper tiers of arches. Far off, the view is shut in by the Alban mountains, looking just the same, amid all this decay and change, as when Romulus gazed thitherward over his half-finished wall.

We glance hastily at these things . . . in the hope of putting the reader into that state of feeling which is experienced oftenest at Rome. It is a vague sense of ponderous remembrances; a perception of such weight and density in a bygone life, of which this spot was the centre, that the present is pressed down or crowded out, and our individual affairs and interests are but half as real here as elsewhere.—From "The Marble Faun," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Mediation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEDIATION is generally conceded to be the best human remedy for disagreements between groups or nations. Conflict does not settle a question, but leaves fresh wounds to be healed. A mediator is defined as "one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them." Mediation implies that the moot question will be calmly and impartially considered by those best fitted to view the situation from all sides.

The readers of this newspaper undoubtedly include many persons who are employers of others, or who are themselves employed. Many of these readers, because of healings received through the ministry of Christian Science, are studying this practical religion. For this purpose they use the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other works by Mary Baker Eddy. These are their only textbooks for self-instruction in Christian Science.

Christ Jesus is known as the great Mediator. He knew God as his Father, and through his pure humanity he compassionately recognized mankind's needs. Speaking of his dual nature, the divine and the human, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 30), "Born of a woman, Jesus' advent in the flesh partook partly of Mary's earthly condition, although he was endowed with the Christ, the divine Spirit, without measure." And she says, "This enabled him to be the mediator, or *way-shower*, between God and men." Is there not a world-wide need today to learn from this great Way-shower the way to escape from the evils of misunderstandings between different nations, races, and classes? If we would follow him closely, must we not reflect the Christly qualities which will enable us to act as friend to each and all in any human situation?

Jesus lived at a time of much national fermentation and of wide class discrimination, and yet he taught his followers the lesson of brotherly love. Paul deduced from his teachings this splendid pronouncement of the equality of all as children of God (Galatians 3:28): "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, . . . for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." Jesus recognized the claims of class distinction and economic conflicts as conditions to be healed, but he taught that this healing can be demonstrated only through the acknowledgment of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. This teaching is emphasized and elucidated in Mrs. Eddy's revelation of Christian Science. If each employer or employee who is endeavoring to live this Science of Christianity will pour its ameliorating truths into each business situation in which he finds himself, this will act as a healing influence between the two groups styled capital and labor. They are interdependent, and have every reason to work each for the welfare of the other.

The capitalist who follows Jesus' great rule for mediation (Matthew 7:12), "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," asks himself, Am I expressing justice and loving-kindness to my employees? A workman who has become a student of Christian Science, and who is a member of a large group, realizes that in reflecting the Christ, Truth, he can help to solve rightly all problems that arise between employer and employee, or other human relationships. He does not admit that anyone is unimportant, but remembers that "one on God's side is a majority." Working and praying on this basis, he realizes that to be on God's side is to be on the side of good, on the side of kindness, humility, justice, and honesty. He asks himself if he is working for another as he would wish another to work for him. The Golden Rule is as simple to understand as the rule that two fours make eight. Yet to demonstrate it requires constant prayerful supervision of one's thoughts and acts.

In an article entitled "Pond and Purpose" in "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy has set forth many of the Christly qualities which, when reflected in human procedures, inevitably purify and elevate them. Referring to "the spirit of Truth cleansing from all sin" (p. 204), she says, "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiae of human affairs;" and she continues, "Through the accession of spirituality, God, the divine Principle of Christian Science, literally governs the aims, ambition, and acts of the Scientist."

If the Christian Scientist is aggrieved over any situation in which he finds himself, he would do well to examine carefully his own thinking to determine whether it is being purified and his affairs permeated with "increased harmony." We should look for the correction of error within our own consciousness, rather than without.

Improved human conditions do not constitute the final goal for which we strive. They are only an outward evidence of the ascending mental footsteps by which we are advancing toward the real objective—complete spiritual awakening from the dream of life in matter, with its competition, inequalities, and strife, to behold the real universe which is God-governed, and in which all are one in Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Gleaming Pathways

IN a deep curve of the mountains lay a breadth of green land, curtained by gentle tree-shadowed slopes leaning toward the rocky heights. Up these slopes might be seen here and there, gleaming between the tree tops, a pathway leading to a little irregular mass of building that seemed to have clambered in a hasty way up the mountain side, and taken a difficult stand there for the sake of showing the tall belfry as a sight of beauty to the scattered and clustered houses of the village below. . . . No sound came across the stillness; the very waters seemed to have curved themselves there for rest.—From "Romola," by GEORGE ELIOT.

The Back Bay Fens

(Study in Orange and Silver)

THROUGH the Spring-thickened branches
I see it floating,
An ivory dome
Headed to gold by the dim sun.

It hangs against a white-misted sky,
And the swollen branches
Open or cover it
As they blow in the wet wind.

—AMY LOWELL, in "Pictures of the Floating World." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Megling

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MEGLING innrømmes i almindelighet å være det beste menneskelige botemiddel for uoverensstemmelser mellem grupper eller nasjoner. Strid avgjør ikke et spørsmål; den bare efterlater nye sår som må heles. En megler defineres som "en som trer mellem stridende parter for å forlike dem". Megling innebærer at det omstridte spørsmål vil bli tatt under rolig og upartisk overveielse av dem som er best skikket til å se situasjonen fra alle sider.

Denne avis' lesere omfatter utvilsomt mange som er arbeidsgivere så vel som mange som har ansettelse hos andre. Mange av disse lesere har mottatt helbredelser gjennem Kristen Videnskaps virke og studerer derfor nu denne praktiske religion. Herunder benytter de Bibelen sammen med *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* og andre av Mary Baker Eddys verker. Dette er de eneste lærebøker de bruker ved tilegnelsen av Kristen Videnskap.

Kristus Jesus er kjent som den store Megler eller Mellemmann. Han visste at Gud var hans Fader, og gjennem sin rene menneskelighet erkjente han med medfølelse og forståelse menneskehetens behov. Mrs. Eddy taler om hans dobbelte natur, den guddommelige og den menneskelige, og sier (*Science and Health*, s. 30): "Jesus var født av en kvinne, og ved sitt komme i kjødet delte han i nogen grad Marias jordiske tilstand, skjønt han var utrustet med Kristus, den guddommelige And, i ubegrenset mål." Og hun sier videre: "Dette satte ham i stand til å være mellemmannen eller *veiviseren*, mellem Gud og mennesker." Er der ikke over hele verden et behov idag for å lære av denne store Veiviser hvorledes vi skal undslippe fra de onder som kommer av misforståelser mellem forskjellige nasjoner, raser og klasser? Hvis vi ønsker å følge ham nøie, må vi da ikke gjenspelle de Kristus-like egenskaper som vil sette oss i stand til å handle som venn overfor alle og enhver i en hvilken som helst menneskelig situasjon?

Jesus levde i en tid da det var megen nasjonal gjæring og stor klasseforskjell, og allikevel lærte han sine efterfølgere nødvendigheten av broderkjærlighet. Paulus utledet av hans lære denne vidunderlige erklæring om alle menneskers likestillethet som Guds barn (Galaterne 3:28): "Her er ikke jøde eller greker, her er ikke træl eller fri, . . . for I er alle én i Kristus Jesus." Jesus erkjente påstandene om klasseforskjell og økonomiske konflikter som tilstander som måtte helbredes, men han lærte at denne helbredelse bare kan demonstreres gjennem anerkjennelsen av Guds faderforhold og menneskenes broderskap. Denne lære fremheves og belyses i Mrs. Eddys åpenbarelse av Kristen Videnskap. Hvis enhver arbeidsgiver eller arbeidende som bestreber sig for å leve denne Kristendommens Videnskap, vil bringe dens sannheter med deres foredlende virkning til anvendelse på enhver situasjon i forretningslivet, så vil dette virke som en helbredende innflytelse mellem de to grupper som kalles kapitalister og arbeidere. De er gjensidig avhengige av hinannen, og den ene har all grunn til å arbeide for den annens velferd.

Den kapitalist som følger Jesu viktige regel for megling (Matteus 7:12): "Alt det I vil at menneskene skal gjøre imot eder, det skal også I gjøre imot dem," spør sig selv: Uttrykker jeg rettferdighet og barmhjertighet mot mine folk? En arbeider som er begynt å studere Kristen Videnskap, og som er medlem av en stor gruppe, forstår at han ved å gjenspeile Kristus, Sannheten, kan gjøre sitt til på rette måte å løse alle problemer som kommer op mellem arbeidsgiver og arbeider eller i andre menneskelige forhold. Han innrømmer ikke at nogen enkelt er betydningsløs, men husker på at "én på Guds side er i majoritet". Når han arbeider og beder ut fra dette grunnlag, erkjenner han at å være på Guds side er å være på det godes side, på vennlighetens, ydmykhetens, rettferdighetens og ærlighetens side. Han spør sig selv om han arbeider for en annen således som han skulde ønske en annen vilde arbeide for ham. Denne gylne regel er likeså enkel å forstå som den regel at to ganger fire utgjør åtte. A demonstrere det krever dog stadig bønn og overvåkelse av ens tanker og handlinger.

I en artikkel med titelen "Pond and Purpose" i *Miscellaneous Writings* har Mrs. Eddy fremholdt mange av de Kristus-like egenskaper som når de kommer til uttrykk i menneskenes daglige liv, uundgåelig vil rense og høine det. På side 204 taler hun om "Sannhetens ånd som renser fra all synd", og sier: "Ved å rense den menneskelige tanke vil denne sinnstilstand bevirke at de minste enkeltheter i menneskelige anliggender gjennemtrenges av øket harmoni;" og hun fortsetter: "Gjennem øket åndelighet styrer Gud, Kristen Videnskaps guddommelige Prinsipp, bokstavelig talt en Christian Scientists [Kristen Videnskapsmanns] mål, ærgjerrighet og handlinger."

Hvis en Christian Scientist er misfornøid på grunn av den situasjon han måtte befinne sig i, vilde han gjøre klokt i omhyggelig å undersøke sin egen tenkning for å avgjøre om den er gjennemtrengt av "øket harmoni". Vi skulde vente å se villfarelsen rettet innen vår egen bevissthet snarere enn utenfor.

Bedrede menneskelige forhold utgjør ikke det endelige mål vi streber mot. De er bare et ytre vidnesbyrd om de opadstigende mentale skritt som fører oss nærmere det virkelige formål—fullstendig åndelig opvåknen fra drømmen om liv i materien med dens konkurranse, ulikheter og strid, til å se det virkelige univers som styres av Gud, og i hvilket alle er én i Kristus, Sannheten.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1938

Hurley Move To Compromise Proves Futile

Would Drop Diversion and Bonding for Public Works Appropriation

Both Sides Caucus

Favors Flood Damage Plan but Not Highway Fund to Cities and Towns

Hopes of reaching a compromise settlement of the unemployment relief program, thereby paving the way for immediate prorogation of the General Court, were dashed today when Republican members of the House in caucus, voted 102-3 to stand by their proposal to distribute $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund to cities and towns for unemployment relief through highway projects.

This action came at the close of hours of discussion and independent meetings of Republicans and Democrats over a compromise proposal under which $3,000,000 would be distributed to the cities and towns and $2,000,000 would be given to the State Department of Public Works. In the corridors this was described as not being Governor Charles F. Hurley's proposal but a plan acceptable to him.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, in announcing the vote to the press—adding that nine attending the caucus had not voted—reiterated that the Republican stand was for a "100 per cent relief program which will put men to work immediately."

Plenty Now

"The Department of Public Works," he said, "has more money than it can handle now . . . around $28,000,000 . . . to put men to work, but not a spadeful of earth is being turned."

The next action of the House will be to take up the Governor's veto message on the distribution of the $5,000,000. As the Republicans have no hope of gaining the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto, the relief-finance program lands back where it was days ago.

Deadlocked for several weeks over appropriation of funds for unemployment relief, the Governor and the legislators discussed a compromise distribution of the $5,000,000.

Immediately following the conference, Republican and Democratic caucuses were held to discuss the compromise. Within a short time the Democrats came to an agreement to favor the compromise.

Vetoes Distribution Plan

During the conference, Governor Hurley announced he would approve the $500,000 appropriated by the Legislature for repair of road damage caused by floods. Later, however, he vetoed the rest of the bill providing for distribution of the $5,000,000 remaining in the highway fund to cities and towns. The Governor has sought to divert the money remaining in the highway fund to general budget purposes to keep the State tax below $13,000,000.

The compromise measure now being discussed would mark concessions on both sides. The Governor would agree to withdraw his diversion demand and to accept a State tax of $17,000,000, $3,000,000 higher than the $14,000,000 record established in 1920.

Furthermore, he would abandon his demand for a sizable bond issue for unemployment relief. But Republicans have long believed the Governor proposed the bond issues merely to force through his other program.

The Republicans, on the other

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Battle On for Sales Tax Law at Next Session

In Boston Today

Bloomfield Hits Taxpayers' Move

The first round in what may prove the big battle of the next legislative session was fired in Boston this morning when Daniel J. Bloomfield, spokesman for several of the largest retail stores of Boston and Massachusetts, criticized efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations to raise money with which to promote the sales tax.

Mr. Bloomfield charged that a letter sent out to taxpayers by the Massachusetts Foundation, acting in behalf of the Taxpayers Federation, erred in promising a $7 reduction in tax rates should the sales tax be adopted.

"At most," Mr. Bloomfield as-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Revere Case Trial Date Set

Following plea for an early trial of Revere defendents, made by Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham today, Superior Court Judge John P. Higgins set Sept. 12 as the trial date.

Some 60 persons, including Mayor James M. O'Brien and Police Chief Edward J. Tighe, are under indictment. The Mayor is charged with three counts of larceny, while the Police Chief is charged with aiding the Mayor to maintain a gambling nuisance.

The Attorney General's office began an investigation of Revere affairs last winter following a gang murder on the street.

NYA Information Booth on Common

"How do I get to the Old North Church?"

"Where is the Sumner tunnel?"

"What movies are on this afternoon?"

These are a few of the varied questions which the attendants at the National Youth Administration information booth which opened yesterday on Boston Common at West Street are prepared to answer.

This booth, the first of six to be erected at strategic points throughout the city, was built by the NYA workers with materials contributed by the City of Boston. It will be open from 9 in the morning to 8 in the evening to help tourists and recent residents find their way about Greater Boston. Boston business men and civic organizations are cooperating in this project.

The young men in charge of the booth have undergone a thorough course of instruction on the various aspects of the city—the location of hotels, of streets, historical spots, museums, and auto routes. Twenty-nine of these guides, attending classes at the Boston University School of Education for the past two weeks, are prepared to handle any pertinent question put to them.

The booths are appearing in plenty of time to get into the full swing of the tourist traffic which is expected next year at the time of the New York World's Fair. The recreational and historical sites of New England are expected to draw thousands northward after they have seen the big show in New York.

Quincy Harbor To Be Improved

Wide enthusiasm in Quincy greeted news from the Chamber of Commerce there today that the City had approved an appropriation making possible harbor improvements costing $454,000, and permitting vessels of fairly large size to call at the port.

The improvements, to be made under direction of the War Department, provide for a widening and deepening of Town River. At present oil barges and lumber schooners use this channel, but it is not sufficiently deep for larger cargo vessels. Thus, Quincy for many years has had a fine, protected harbor, but has not been able to make much commercial use of it because of its shallowness.

Yachting, a principal activity of Quincy harbor, is also expected to receive impetus from the improvement.

Under the terms of the project, the Federal Government will contribute $318,000 and the city of Quincy and the Commonwealth will contribute $68,400 each.

Whale Disables Fishing Craft

The Canadian lobster smack, Marie-Yvonne tied up at Commercial Wharf today, 14 days out of her home port Aquathuna, Newfoundland, with as strange a story as has been heard on Boston's waterfront in many a day.

It was on the 15th of July, Capt. John Bragg reported, that the Marie-Yvonne, loaded with 281 crates of lobsters and headed for Boston, was struck by a whale. The giant sea mammal came up under the vessel's stern and was clipped by the propellor.

Apparently enraged, the whale drew off, thrashed the water and then charged full speed at the whirling propeller, knocking off two of the three blades.

Satisfied with this assault, the whale then sounded, leaving the Marie-Yvonne almost helpless in the water. The little ship made its way with one blade to Sydney, N. S. where a new propeller was installed. She arrived in Boston today, 12 days late and minus some $5000 worth of lobsters which had to be thrown overboard after the experience with the whale.

Courthouse Work Gets Added Time

A five-month extension of the construction contract for Suffolk County's new $5,000,000 courthouse was approved today by PWA according to Roy A. Kelheur, Secretary of the Courthouse Commission.

The original date for completion was last June 15, but in May George A. Fuller & Sons, contractors, applied for an extension of time when they found the work lagging due to labor strikes and inclement weather. The date for the completion of the construction work is now set for Nov. 15.

It is expected that the building will be occupied about the first of next year, although the date on which all interior work and furnishing must be completed has been set as Feb. 1. Plastering has to date reached the 22nd floor, with only one more story to go. Bids for furnishing the inside will be opened next Monday and Tuesday.

Thousand Seek Public Office In Bay State

Last-Minute Rush Marks Filing of Nomination Papers

Nichols Enters

Five Democrats and Four Republicans in Race for Governor

Nomination papers for nearly 1,000 candidates for Massachusetts public office had been filed at the Boston Election Department yesterday, the final day for filing. Election Commissioners, kept at their posts for two hours over time at City Hall by a last-minute rush, estimated that a new record for total nomination papers was set.

Democratic, Republican, Townsend, Prohibition and Independent party candidates filed for Congressional, County and Commonwealth elective positions.

Among last minute surprises yesterday was the entrance of former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols into the race for District Attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Nichols, a Republican, was opposed for the nomination by only one candidate, Bernard Ginsberg, Dorchester.

Dinsmore In Race

An unlooked for entrant in the Democratic nominee race for State Representative from Ward 1 was Robert Dinsmore. Papers were filed on Mr. Dinsmore's behalf. At the present time he is serving a sentence in the Charles Street Jail for contempt of court, with Edmund L. Dolan. Mr. Dinsmore is a former representative.

Candidates filing nomination papers for State office in Boston are as follows:

Democratic Candidates

Governor

James M. Curley, Jamaica Plain.
Charles F. Hurley, Cambridge.
Francis E. Kelly, Dorchester.
Howard Haines Murphy, Brighton.
Richard M. Russell, Cambridge.

Lieutenant Governor

James Henry Brennan, Jamaica Plain.
Edward T. Collins, Springfield.
Thomas F. Galvin, Lawrence.
Charles E. O'Neill, Danvers.
Alexander F. Sullivan, East Boston.
Joseph C. White, Jamaica Plain.
William P. Yoerg, Holyoke.

Secretary of State

William J. Ahearn, Lynn.
John M. Bresnahan, Lynn.
John J. Buckley, Medford.
Henry Clay, Springfield.
Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence.
Charles Marsoline, Boston.
Frank Pratt, Jr., Somerville.
Joseph Santosuosso, Boston.
William F. Sullivan, West Roxbury.
John H. Wallace, Dorchester.

State Treasurer

Andrew E. Barrett, Lowell.
William F. Barrett, Lowell.
Ernest Joseph Brown, Charlestown.
William H. Burke, Jr., Hatfield.
Joseph W. Doherty, Brooklnie.
Owen Gallagher, Dorchester.
John F. Harkins, Needham.
Daniel J. Honan, Winthrop.
John J. McGrath, Dorchester.
John G. Sullivan, Roxbury.

State Auditor

John J. Barry, Everett.
Thomas H. Buckley, Abington.
Leo D. Walsh, Boston.

Attorney General

Paul A. Dever, Cambridge.

Republican Candidates

Governor

Frederick Butler, Andover.
William H. McMasters, Cambridge.
Leverett Saltonstall, Newton.
Richard Whitcomb, Springfield.

Lieutenant Governor

Conde J. Brodbine, Revere.
Horace T. Cahill, Braintree.
David B. Church, Brookline.
J. Watson Fleet, Belmont.
Charles P. Howard, Reading.
Kenneth D. Johnson, Milton.
Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., Dorchester.

State Treasurer

Alonzo B. Cook, Boston.
William E. Hurley, Dorchester.
Wilfred W. Lufkin, Jr., Essex.

Secretary of State

Frederic W. Cook.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Inquisitive

Mrs. Richard B. Koisbun

This chicken is so soft and yellow
But he is a puzzling fellow,
And I wonder where he keeps
All those funny little peeps.

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Courtesy is a contributing factor in safety on the highway. In view of this, The Christian Science Monitor is conducting a campaign to encourage motorists to show consideration for others while respecting the law.

Two pairs of tickets are awarded each day through the kindness of the management of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters to the drivers who perform a courteous act to fellow drivers or pedestrians on the highways. Members of the Monitor staff are assigned to watch the traffic for any acts of etiquette in and around Boston.

Today's awards go to

John J. Madden
33 Elm Street
Hudson
Registration 435,500

and

Leo Roderick
12 Albion Street
Somerville
Registration 658,819

The observer of car No. 435,500 has this to say:

"I would like to call your attention to an act of courtesy that I witnessed last Saturday evening at 6:30. A car proceeding eastward on Main Street, Waltham, was stopped by a red light at corner of Main and Moody Streets. In getting the green light the driver started up and then stalled and seemed unable to get going. Several cars passed by him and then a car, No. 435,500, driver's name unknown, came along and pushed the stalled car along for some distance."

A reader from Brookline describes the second incident:

"We were driving through Forest Street in Medford Sunday morning in a downpour of rain when our car 'went dead.' We discovered the difficulty immediately and it proved very simple to repair, but almost at once, the driver of car No. 658,819 drew alongside and offered any assistance necessary. This was especially appreciated as, under a similar circumstance recently, when we did need help, we waited on a busy street for half an hour before anyone was willing to give assistance."

Charles River Flood Continues

Waters of the Charles River, swollen by last week's rains, continued to flood parts of several Massachusetts towns today as State health authorities closed all bathing beaches below Newton Upper Falls.

In South Natick, the cellars of dozens of homes contained water, which reached first-floor levels in several. Canoes and rowboats were pressed into service, but none of the occupants had abandoned their homes late last night.

In Needham, water rose to the level of the Kendrick Street Bridge and eight heavy cement blocks were placed on it to keep it from being washed away. The bridge was closed to traffic. Several flooded streets in Needham, Dover, Dedham, Natick, and Medfield were temporarily closed to vehicles.

The Great Plain Avenue pumping station in Needham was surrounded by water, and sandbags were piled around doors and windows to keep out the waters in case they should rise higher.

Local authorities were requested by Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Commissioner of Health, to close bathing beaches "because of the excessive rainfall and subsequent overflow of sewage into the Charles River." Boston and other communities complied. At least a dozen beaches were affected.

Subscribers Asked To Note Courtesies

Subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor are invited to note and send in the registration numbers of cars which perform acts of courtesy on the road. From these contributions selections will be made, and to the winners of awards two theater tickets will be given each day.

With the number of the cars, please mail particulars of the incidents. Address your letter to

Courtesy Award
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Tobin Retains Hope Of City Hall Repair Despite Ickes Stand

Hopkins' Assistants Deny Any Knowledge of Claimed Promise to Ickes to Withhold Boston Money—May, Capital Thinks, Reopen Old Feud Between Them

PWA Head Is Incensed at Mayor's Act In Rejecting High Mansfield Estimate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Though Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, claims Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, has promised not to give Boston money to repair its City Hall, WPA officials indicated today that the door is not entirely closed to the Boston application.

Mr. Ickes, wroth because Mayor Maurice J. Tobin abandoned plans of his predecessor for a new City Hall, to be built with a 45 per cent PWA grant and turned to another Government agency for funds to repair the old structure, sought to head the Mayor off by getting the WPA chief on his side.

Contending that Mayor Tobin's effort to aid the Boston taxpayers by saving them from paying 55 per cent local share required on PWA projects and then turning to WPA where the local bill is only about 20 to 25 per cent, was chiefly political, Mr. Ickes asked Mr. Hopkins' aid. He says he has a promise from the WPA chief that no funds will be forthcoming from his agency.

Mr. Hopkins is out of town at present and his assistants know nothing of the promise. They said that the Boston application is still pending.

The first application for funds to repair the city hall was turned down by Mr. Hopkins on the ground that the non-labor cost was too high. Since then a second application reducing this portion of the cost has been filed. No action has yet been taken on it.

If Mr. Hopkins promised Mr. Ickes that the Boston application would be turned down, his aides were not informed. They venture the guess, however, that the agreement might have applied only to the first application which was not satisfactory to WPA chiefs anyway.

The controversy as to whether PWA or WPA money is to be used on the Boston City Hall, opened wide up by the unwillingness of Mayor Tobin to follow the more costly plans made by his predecessor, Frederick W. Mansfield, may, in the end, reopen the old feud between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes, it is ventured here

The two have long disagreed as to the best method of giving work relief, though only occasionally have their differences flared into the open. Mr. Ickes defends PWA more costly method of heavy construction as the best in the end, while Mr. Hopkins believes in the WPA method of keeping material costs down.

The difference in the two types of work is exemplified in the Boston situation. Under the application for PWA funds filed by Mayor Mansfield in 1935, Boston asked the Federal Government for a $1,125,000 grant to go toward a $2,500,000 structure. The rest of the money would have to be raised locally over a period of time.

As WPA officials recalled the application made to their agency, $70,000 is requested for the repair job, probably less than $20,000 of which will have to be raised by the city.

State Charges 'Plot to Ruin' Old Colony Line

(Continued from Page 1)

of a well-meditated, preconcerted plan intended to bring about just that result."

To support his charges of "concealment of the truth," Mr. Pecce cited portions of the testimony given at hearings in the present case before the P. U. C.

Says Figures Conflict

He said that in cross-examination he had "caught" railroad witnesses using figures which "didn't compare" with figures he had obtained independently after the railroad had refused to give him the data or stated they didn't have it.

He charged the exhibits submitted by railroad attorneys were "phoney, false and fake." He declared items in the accounts had been "allocated unfairly" so as to make it appear that tremendous losses had been incurred by the two leased lines, and cited instances of what he meant.

In computing annual costs on the Provincetown-Yarmouth line, he declared, the New Haven multiplied the cost of operating a steam train for one month by twelve. This appeared all right, he added, until you learned that a more economical gasoline-driven train had been used for 11 months in place of the steam one.

When this point was made by Mr. Pecce in cross-examination, the road brought in new figures for the gasoline cars. But these also were deceiving, Mr. Pecce asserted, for the road claimed to be operating three cars to a train, when, Mr. Pecce said, only two were in use. The three-car claim was justified by the road by considering the engine part of the forward car as a separate locomotive and the seat section of the car as an entire passenger car.

The railroad attorneys were to make their reply to Mr. Pecce this afternoon.

Attorneys for the road said they would stress the financial plight of the two leased lines and the need for economy, and would discuss the plan of segregation worked out by the trustees in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission formulas. They pointed also to the total drop in passenger traffic on New England lines and the rise in automobile registration and cited losses on the Provincetown-Yarmouth line, which has been made the subject of a test case for the other abandonments.

Tobin Expects WPA Aid On Hall Despite Rumors

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today that he expects that the $68,000 WPA project to repair Boston's City Hall will be approved eventually despite reports that Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, had promised Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, that because Mayor Tobin had rejected the PWA grant of $1,250,000 toward a new City Hall, he would withhold the city's WPA project to repair the present building.

The Mayor recalled that three months ago the WPA repair project was filed in Washington. After two months it was returned to Boston with a request that the city increase its contribution toward the cost of the materials. This involved the sum of about $3,600 and the request was complied with in the return mail, the Mayor said.

It was then his impression—and still is—the Mayor said that since WPA officials returned the project for a slight amendment, this act indicated that the project would accordingly be approved in due course. The Mayor reiterated that he doubted reports of an agreement between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes through which the project would be denied.

Aerial Tram Taking Up 1,000 Persons Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 27—New Hampshire's aerial passenger tramway up Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch is doing a rushing business, even last week's weather failing to slow down its activity. As a matter of fact the tramway carried 6,148 passengers during the week. Last Sunday 1,325 made the trip though clouds hung down over the mountain.

Since it was opened about a month ago the tramway has been carrying nearly 1,000 passengers a day. With a round trip fee of 95 cents and an estimated Summer tourist season of 90 days it would appear that the tramway would result in an income of nearly $100,000 for this season alone with still more annual income from winter sports enthusiasts and in-between season visitors. The stand that this big business on an investment of $250,000 is the result of its newness does not receive the approval of those connected with the project who feel that patronage will increase as the fame of the tramway spreads.

♦ ♦ ♦

N. H. University

The University of New Hampshire may take on an added function as a training place for future State employees. Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University, has voiced the opinion that the University should serve the purpose of fitting the young people of the State to fit into the numerous activities in the State. Now the planning division of the State Planning and Development Commission has taken on three college young men for apprenticeship work in planning during the summer months and has indicated that the University might well serve the State by training young people for various State Departments and make actual work in these departments a part of the course. The idea of the State Departments and University joining hands for the training of potential State employees would be novel, at least in this section of the country. Within the State Government there are various jobs that require special knowledge and in the past it has generally been necessary to take what are considered good possibilities and train them for the particular work.

♦ ♦ ♦

Battle for Congress

The battle for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Second New Hampshire District has enticed a new record number of candidates. Republican Charles W. Tobey of Temple has held this post for several terms and now that he seeks advancement to the Senate eight well-known Republicans are seeking the post. The latest addition to the list is Rita Collyer of Lisbon, writer and columnist.

As a matter of fact, both major parties have a complete roster of candidates for every office but the Democratic Gubernatorial and Senatorial posts, both of which are without seekers as yet, but plenty of rumors are flying around and by closing time for filings, Saturday, even these posts may have plenty of candidates. After the crust is broken

The Week in New Hampshire

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, occasionally threatening this afternoon and tonight, probably becoming fair during Thursday; slight temperature change; gentle variable and northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair, slightly cooler in the north portion tonight.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except probably local thunder showers in extreme north portion, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and probably showers on the south coast tonight. Thursday fair with not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming north or northeast and overcast weather with showers near Nantucket tonight. Thursday generally fair.

Official Tem, ratures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	63	Minneapolis	66	80
Bermuda	80	68	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	68	70	New York	70	80
Denver	60	84	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	56	82	Philadelphia	70	78
Kansas City	74	96	St. Louis	78	94
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	58	68
Miami	84	88	Washington	68	78

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T., July 27.
B—Maximum, July 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:18 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Thursday, 12:51 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m.

This Aerophydrous Sea Serpent Has Wings, and What a Mouth!

"Now the Italians," began Fred F. Dimick, who as veteran secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau has interviewed more fishermen than probably any other man down on Fish Pier, "are not too imaginative."

"No," he continued, brushing some fish scales off the tongue of a fish cart and sitting down for a chat, "the Italians are not given to tall tales. Still, they like their fun. That's what makes me wonder.

"Now, you take this skipper off the Giuseppi this morning. He's in here bright and early with a good catch, but I notice he's a bit glum.

"'Cap'n,' he says (some of the boys call me Captain), 'Cap'n, what kinda feesh is thees?"

"'Haddock,' I says, 'herring, surface shrimp, you know.'

"'A no,' he answers me, 'I a no mean thees feesh. I a mean thees feesh off Jefferies Bank.'

"Well, with that I gets to questioning him, and it seems he has seen a very strange creature, indeed, about 60 miles northeast of Boston above Cape Ann. It's a flying sea serpent.

"No, maybe not strictly a flying sea serpent. Nobody saw it fly, but it had wings. Least that's what this skipper off the Giuseppi claimed this morning.

"He was a mite reluctant to talk about it, but his description fit modern versions of serpents. This serpent was in a school of herring when the Giuseppi came along. He was 'bout 60 feet long, very dark in color, with a head that was almost all mouth. You couldn't see his nose or eyes, if he had any, for his mouth.

"Most surprising of all, this skipper off the Giuseppi claimed that up where its big fins should be it had two wings, for all the world like a flying machine.

"'Twas most frightening to the captain and his crew; likewise to some whales near by. They left as fast as they could.

"'I a no calla heem a serpent,' the skipper of the Giuseppi says to me.

"'Sure, you should call him Corrigan,' I says to him.

"No," concluded Captain Dimick, the twinkle of Erin in his eye, "the Italians are not so imaginative as the Irish."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

March "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Robespierre" ..... Litolff
"On the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes" Liszt
Fantasia, "I Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Solveig's Song from "Peer Gynt" Grieg
Procession of Bacchus from "Sylvia" Délibes

Paul Cherkassky, Conducting

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 2:50, 6:55, 10. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallett," featuring Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:50. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue. 10:50 a. m., 1, 3:05. Preview tonight of "Mother Carey's Chickens," with Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler, James Ellison, and Fay Bainter. 7, 10.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Under Suspicion," starring Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Vivacious Lady," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:30, 6:40, 9:40. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40. Also "Trip to Paris," with The Jones Family. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Sonja Henie in "Thin Ice." Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track," featuring Warner Oland. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison.

Uptown—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Sig Rumann. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon. 2:35, 5, 7:35, 10:10.

University—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Men in White. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "The Go-Getter," with George Brent and Anita Louise. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," starring Hugh Herbert, Rudy Vallee and Melville Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Song Birds of the North Woods," "How to Pitch Horseshoes," "Motor Maniacs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Strand—
"Making the Headlines," featuring Jack Holt. Also "Living on Love," with James Dunn. Tomorrow: Jimmy Durante in "Start Cheering." Also "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers.

Paramount and Fenway—
Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40 8:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "I'll Give a Million," with Peter Lorre and Jean Hersholt. Warner Baxter and Marjorie Weaver. Also "Booloo."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Tomorrow: Edward G Robinson in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin and Pauline Moore.

Tremont—
Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also Robert Taylor in "There's Always Tomorrow. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." Also "Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronold Colman and Jane Wyatt.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

West End Community House—
Exhibition by children's classes. Entertainment. 38 Chambers Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will present a guidance lecture on Chinese Art. 11 a. m.

R. I. Town Plans Picnic Outing For Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THORNTON, R. I., July 27—Business men of this community, just outside of Providence, have observed with more than usual interest this year the large numbers of picknickers who pass through on their way to outings among Rhode Island's inland lakes and woods.

Noting the happy faces of men, women, and children, packed into trucks or busses, off for a day of recreation in the country, they thought of the jobless people of Thornton who are unable to have such a change of scenery, and then voted to do something about it.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Louis Ferri, Louis Leo, and Albert Fortini, who announced that the shopkeepers will be hosts to 50 to 100 unemployed men, who will be taken in busses within the next three weeks to Crazy Corners, Scituate, for a day of baseball, quoits, and other sports and, of course, of eating.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sales, sales, and more sales. That's what we're having in Boston this week. Not that said fact will hurt your feelings, we're sure. But we just wanted you to know that unless you're in town with an open purse you're missing something.

Take Fredley's for instance, at 350 Boylston Street. This is the time of the year when they hold "open house," and start doing away with everything that even faintly resembles last season's clothes. That is, you can buy them now, and they'll still be "this season's" things to you, but to their buyers they're practically "last season's" . . . because they are already well into fall, and part of winter. So the fact that you can start in and equip yourself with smart things for your August or September vacation for as little as $7.70, ought to make you happy. However you must have the cash on hand . . . for it is only natural that such reductions have been made for cash purchases only. And furthermore, all sales are final, so if you're the dilly-dallying kind, you are kindly invited to do all of it while there in the shop.

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Here Are Tweeds
You Can't Overlook

There's something about a tweed cape that makes everybody conscious of the fact that a smartly dressed person has just passed by . . . they're that unusual. Not unusual in the conspicuous sense, by any means . . . but rather in a toned-down manner. However, they aren't to be found in every nook and cranny; which of course makes things just dandy if you like clothes that mark you as a fastidious shopper. Which is exactly what Romanes and Paterson's clothes do for you, anyhow. However, it's always their tweed capes we thing of first, when you mention this shop. Their tweeds are the finest; the kind the real tweed-lovers (and you know there are scads of people who collect tweeds, just as other people collect Sandwich glass, and make a study of it!) recognize when they're a yard within hailing distance. Their newest (or newest to us, at least) cape is indeed unique. For it not only looks like what it isn't . . . but it goes about the business of looking thus in a clever way. The idea is that you put it on right over any dress you happen to have on, and start off. "Your public" would be sure that you were swathed in a complete tweed outfit . . . all because the front has that which is called an "apron front," which takes care of things in a very neat manner. A cape like this costs in the vicinity of $55. Made to your order, of course. And if we remember correctly you can top it off with a matching tweed hat for something like $10.50. Incidentally, even though you aren't a "tweedy" person, we do believe you'll like to see this particular shop's collection. You might change your mind very easily in such surroundings, we'd say!

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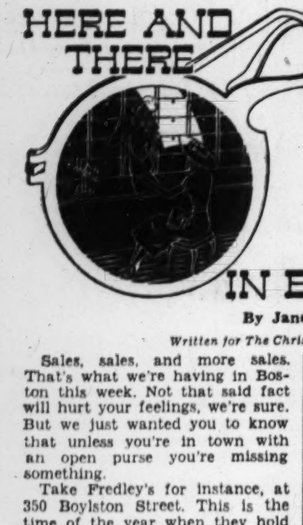
Some Good Buys
In Good Shoes

P. S. It isn't every day that Thayer McNeil's lets a flock of shoes out of their store for as little as $4.95 . . . but that's what they're doing this week. Broken sizes, but if you fish around long enough, you'll find a good buy in a size that'll accommodate your feet. Shirley Temple no sooner makes a picture, than Filene's is all stocked up with cunning dresses that are duplicates of those worn by her in that picture. Which means that all her little followers can wear Shirley Temple dresses even before the picture makes their town! Imagine (if you can!) seeing a man's shirt without seeing it all done up with various laundry marks in various and sundry places. But that's what the Pilgrim Laundry does nowadays . . . takes all your laundry, and marks it invisibly! Lentheric honors our town with Monsieur Durel Dugas (of their Paris Salon) this week. He's at Jordan Marsh's, and he'll tell you just which "flavor" in the Lentheric collection will be the most tastey, when worn by you! Perhaps you are acquainted with their "Tweed," or "Numero 12," but there are others waiting your approval. $1 up, and a vial of another flavor with every purchase, while the quantity lasts.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)



Pure Linen

Popularity Handkies

with Your Name in Color-Contrast

25c

If you are Anne: Alice: Barbara: Betty: Dorothy: Elizabeth: Ethel: Florence: Frances: Gladys: Jane: Margaret: Martha: Mary: Louise your pastel handkerchief is here with your name appliqued in contrast.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
BOSTON

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Vermont

St. Albans—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WQDM, 139 kc

Scott & Company LIMITED

THE COOLEST SUIT PALM BEACH FOR THE HOTTEST MONTHS

The New Palm Beach Suits

$17.75

THEY are tailored by Goodall, and the same price all over—But when you Palm Beach yourself under Scott & Company's label, you are sure of uncommon patterns, and you obtain the benefit of our unrivalled fitting service. And with Summer's hottest days ahead—Palm Beach Suits are greater value than ever at $17.75.

TAILORED BY GOODALL Palm Beach FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH

Scott & Company LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

News of Today From Boston And Suburban Areas

(Continued from Page 9)

serted, "the reduction would be half that $7 figure, and it might well be less than one fourth it." He said he based his estimate on a tax total receipt of about $28,000,000. This is the amount that would be raised, he said, with a two per cent tax on the 1935 volume of retail sales.

Mr Bloomfield claimed that a sales tax would put the burden on those least able to pay, "making the poorer take care of the poverty stricken."

The sales tax issue was one of the more heated proposals before the Legislature last winter. It was defeated after strenuous opposition had been registered by Mr. Bloomfield.

Navy Yard Greets Admiral Tarrant

Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant took command of the Charlestown Navy Yard and District No. 1 yesterday, succeeding Rear Admiral Walter Gherardi, who has been transferred to Washington.

As staff officers stood beside him in white uniforms and a marine guard of honor stood at attention, a 13-gun salute boomed in his honor from a naval land battery a half-mile from the Yard. The Admiral has been 44 years in the United States Navy.

In an interview later, the new Commandant, who recently commanded the scouting fleet on the Pacific coast, said: "When I visited Washington on my way here, I was assured the present 2,800 workers at the Yard would be continued as a stable working load, and that very probably there would be an increase on account of new construction."

At the same time that Admiral Tarrant began his new duties, Capt. John S. Barleon became the new Chief of Staff.

Hurley

(Continued from Page 9)

hand, would recede from their insistence that no further money be given to the State Department of Public Works. Recently the Republicans agreed to a $2,800,000 increase for the department in a bill which also provided for distribution of $5,500,000 to cities and towns.

The Governor at that time accepted the Public Works appropriation and vetoed the distribution provision, although Republicans claimed he had previously indicated he would approve the entire measure.

Therefore, some Republicans were speculating today whether the Governor might adopt a similar course on the new compromise proposal by accepting the $2,000,000 public works item and vetoing the $3,000,000 distribution to cities and towns.

The additional $2,000,000 would give the Public Works Department a total new appropriation of $4,800,000 or within $200,000 of the $5,000,000 increased appropriations sought by Democrats earlier in the year, but defeated by the G. O. P. majority.

The conference was attended by Senator Samuel H. Wragg, Republican President of the Senate; Representative Cahill, Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Senator Edward C. Carroll, Democratic floor leader in the Senate; Representative John F. Aspell, Democratic floor leader in the House; Senator George G. Moyse, Republican Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee; Representative Edward W. Staves, Republican of Southbridge, and Representative Abraham I. Zimon, Republican of Boston.

Christian Science Lecture on July 31

Frank Bell, C.S.B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver the second in a series of three Neighborhood Lectures to be given under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sunday afternoon, July 31, at 3:30, in Swampscott High School Auditorium, Swampscott, Mass. The first lecture in this series was given last Sunday in Kingston.

The third and final lecture of the series will be given Sunday, Aug. 7, in Barnstable High School Auditorium, Hyannis. The lectures will be John Henry Weer, C.S., of Brookline, Mass., also a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The run is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family

BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $3
Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's

OUR TOWN

WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way
Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays
Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:40

SHIRLEY TEMPLE
"LITTLE MISS BROADWAY"
George MURPHY • Jimmy DURANTE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 6 P.M. Any Eve. 55c
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

JENNIE KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
Evs. 8:30. $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

Flower and Antique Shows At Front in Social Events

A variety of events, with flower shows and antique exhibits to the front this week and a horse show and other exciting sports activities in the offing, occupy members of the North and South Shore colonies these midsummer days.

The Marblehead Garden Club is busy with plans for the coming flower show, which will be held in the King Hooper mansion Wednesday, Aug. 17. Mrs. Hanson Hart Webster heads the committee in charge and is being assisted by Mrs. Joseph M. Batchelder, Mrs. Lewis Doane, Mrs. Harold D. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Arthur W. Heintzleman, Mrs. George Metcalf, Mrs. Charles A. Purington, Mrs. Albert R. Sharp, Mrs. Arthur L. Swasey and Mrs. H. Cutter Walters.

Plans for the development of an 18th century garden in keeping with the architectural beauty of the old colonial King Hooper mansion are now in formation by the garden committee of the Marblehead Arts Association. Considerable study is being done on types of old gardens suitable for this particular location and the area in back of the association's new home, and it is understood the advice of a nationally known landscape architect who was active in laying out the elaborate gardens in Williamsburg, Virginia, will be available. This committee is composed of Mrs. Charles A. Purington, Chairman; Mrs. Edward F. Breed, Mrs. Samuel Crowell, Jr., Mrs. Leonard M. Fowle, Mrs. Richard Hildreth, Mrs. Hanson Webster and Mrs. Frederick L. Woods, Jr.

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Nahant Garden Club

The annual flower show given by the Nahant Garden Club will be held this year in the Nahant Town Hall on Friday, August 12. Mrs. George Dick is President of the Club and the committee making plans for the show includes Mrs. Philip Wilson, Mrs. Burton Lewis Gale, Mrs. Wallace Williams and Mrs. Thomas Gilbert Brown. Mrs. Arthur Lithgow Devens is in charge of the tea being arranged to take place the week before the show.

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Warner House Tea

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Marlboro Street and Portsmouth, N. H., has issued invitations to a tea at Warner House on Monday, formally opening a two-week exhibition of rare antiques and heirlooms in the famous old house. After Monday, which is reserved for those attending the tea, which includes a limited group of interested residents of the vicinity, the exhibit will be open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. each day, including Sunday, until August 13.

Mrs. Arthur D. Hill, of "The Barns," Portsmouth, a member of the house committee of Warner House, is chairman of the committee in charge of the tea. Those pouring will be Mrs. John T. Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. Edward Crocker, Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Miss Margaret Fletcher, Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Miss Mary A. Harris, who was born in Warner House, Mrs. John Mead Howells, Mrs. Fergus Reid, Jr., Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Jr.

Some of the loveliest and most treasured pieces of furniture, tapestry, china and paintings now ornamenting private colonial mansions in Portsmouth, will be seen in this exhibit. Warner House itself, built between 1716 and 1723, one of the most beautiful of Portsmouth's historic houses, is a fitting background for this unusual exhibit. The hall of the house has frescoes of unknown origin, mentioned in Kenneth Robert's "Northwest Passage," which were covered by four layers of wall paper until accidentally discovered about 1850 when the removal of a small piece of the covering revealed a painted horse's hoof.

Throughout the house, officers and members of the governing board will receive in the various rooms, telling interesting facts about the collection. Tea will be served in the garden in the rear, at small tables by 15 attractive young women in 18th century gowns, under the direction of Miss Rosamond Thaxter, of Kittery Point, Maine.

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Burrage Medal

The competition is now open for the medal annually bestowed by trustees of the fund established by the late Albert C. Burrage, to the resident of Massachusetts who most improves his house within the year by adding a porch overlooking a garden. The only requirements are that photographs, taken before and after the completion of the porch, be submitted to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on or before Nov. 1 of this year. The competition applies only to houses already standing. Mr. Burrage was for many years president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and established a fund of $1,250, the income from which is to be used for this medal.

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Cohasset Horse Show

Plans for the Cohasset Horse Show, which will take place Aug. 11, 12 and 13, are occupying the attention of a large group of South Shore residents who composed the general committee that is seeking innovations for making this year's show even more successful than those of former summers. The outstanding social event in connection with the show is the ball, which this year will take the form of a dinner dance at the South Shore farms in North Cohasset. Mrs. W. R. Blair and Mrs. O. A. Barker are chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of this part of the festivities. William C. Cox is chairman of the show's general committee, and Frederick L. Good, Jr., is assistant.

Wanda MacDowell

What's Going On in the Arts

At Fogg Art Museum

A few exhibitions and special displays have been placed on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, in conjunction with the program of summer art courses. On the first floor there is a fine selection of water colors and a few oils by Winslow Homer. The Fogg Museum considered Homer a notable before other centers in the United States recognized him adequately.

Included are those seacoast views, such as "Looking out at the Sea," in which Homer communicated his personal love for and mystification over the sea. The figures of fishermen's wives provide the human note which is not always present in his water colors. There is a scene, "Fishing in the Adirondacks," done in the deep nocturnal shadows which he was fond of depicting, against established rules of aquarelle. There are other scenes of "Florida Swamps," fishing, and landscapes, in which there is the typical brisk and concise painting for which this American is famous.

The oils are of the earlier period when Homer was given to literary imagery.

In a gallery upstairs are shown drawings and small paintings by French artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Fogg Museum is noted for its devotion to preparatory drawings by masters. There is much to be learned and enjoyed from these informal sketches. One perceives the touch of the master as his hand works toward a new scheme, the full character of which he has not yet determined. It is a delight to see examples of Watteau, or Degas, or Picasso. There are differences in quality, differences in temperament, but they possess in common a concentrated effort and a sort of charged performance. There is a charming little oil sketch, a self-portrait of Degas. There is also a splendid Toulouse-Lautrec.

In the Renaissance Gallery there are two canvases by the French master, Nicholas Poussin. More and more in recent years, the tendency grows to look upon Poussin as one of the great masters. Although the color has gone dark, enough remains to reveal his bright palette, and there is the full and excellently designed drawing of figures.

In the print cubicles there are shown some beautiful impressions of engravings by the German master, Albrecht Durer.

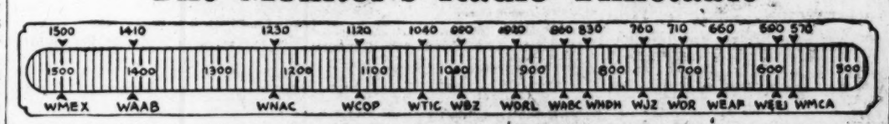
D. A.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Who Sang It?" vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Enoch Light's Orch.	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Pianist	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Boston Field Day"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Ferry Orch.
8:00 "People's Platform"; talks	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Midweek Function"		"Musical Steeplechase"	Vocalist
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Styles in Vocal	Tammy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Drums"; sketch	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Orchestra	Rhythm"	vocalists	"Drums"; sketch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"It May Have Happened"; dramatization	"Town Hall Big Game Hunt"; variety	Bob Crosby's Orchestra "Impressions"	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	National High School	"For Men Only"; vocal-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:30 Mark Warnow's Or.	Orchestra and Band	ist; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:45 Mark Warnow's Or.				
10:00 "The Word Game"	National High School	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Music from Germany
10:15 "The Word Game"	Orchestra and Band	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Vincent Lopez's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jazz Nocturne	lem: variety
11:30 Jack Little's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Jack Little's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	lem: variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Rhythm music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	Anne Nigro, pianist
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"The Mystery Chef"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Instrumentalists	"Melody Time"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Variety program	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Accordion solos
11:15 Morning Moods	"Vic and Sadie"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Roberts, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Concert Hall"	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Musical Early Edition	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	"Road of Life"	The Manhatters; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Traffic survey	News; feature; weather	Organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Studio speaker	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sadie"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Royal Rangers	"Mirrors of Manhattan"
1:45 Hymn recital	Glenn Darwin, baritone	"Accordiana"	Howard Price, tenor	Bobby King, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Kay and Buddy Arnold
2:15 Enoch Light's Orch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Household talk	"As You Like It"	Edna Carter, songs
2:30 Salon Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport commentator	Federal Theater drama-
2:45 Salon Orchestra	Hymns of all Churches	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	tization
3:00 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Ruth Nigey, songs
3:15 U. S. Army Band	Light Opera Selections	"Ma Perkins"	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Ray Block's Orch.	Ranch Boys in Chicago	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport commentator
3:45 Summer Serenade	WHK Revue; variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport commentator
4:00 Summer Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Song Styles
4:15 Cincinnati Chorus	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport commentator
4:30 Cincinnati Chorus	Club Matinee; variety	Rush Hughes, comment	Boston Bees-Cincinnati	Sport reports
4:45 "Men and Books"	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"The Four of Us"	"Men of Harmony"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Nature Study program	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Elvira Rios, songs	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Crossroads Hall"	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Tango Time"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Union Party speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Del Casion, songs	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Program	"Musical Album"	Irving Mixed Quartet
8:00 Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With	Valley Hour; Connecticut	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatization	America"; speakers	Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Valley Hour; Connecticut	"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play;	Richard C. Whitcomb;	"Moonlight Sonta"	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	"Beyond the Horizon"	political talk	Bob Crosby's Orch.	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play;	Toronto Promenade	Guy Lombardi's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	"Beyond the Horizon"	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardi's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music"	Grant Park Concert	Music Hall: Jose Iturbi;	"Press Time"; news-	Variety program
10:15 "Essays in Music"	Grant Park Concert	Bob Burns, Comedian;	paper game; music	Organ Concert
10:30 "Americans at	Jacques Renard's Orch.	quartet; chorus; guest	Concert Revue; soloists;	Ivan Frank's Orch.
10:45 Work"; interviews	Jacques Renard's Orch.	artist; orchestra	chorus; Henry Weber's	"The Monitor News
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:30 Jack Marshland's	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlson's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Bill Carlson's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Possibly the French system to control parking would appeal to downtown retail shops which are sure that the right of parking in front of their stores increases their patronage.

The French have a way for forbidding downtown parking in Paris while yet permitting it—or they did unless there has been some recent change in rules.

Their ingenious plan was to permit parking on alternate sides of the street on alternate days. It was a case of park on the even-numbered side of the street on even-dated days and on the odd-numbered side of the street on odd-dated days.

It worked with the French, and the shops on neither side of the streets were discriminated against. Would it work with Bostonians?

♪ ♪ ♪

We're sure you haven't made this mistake, yet somebody did the other day. A telephone subscriber, undoubtedly a newlywed, dropped into the Lawrence business office and asked to see the service representative. It was most important. Would the Service Man please see that the installers didn't connect his telephone for a couple of days, instead of immediately, as he had requested before? The Service Man was perfectly agreeable to the change but asked the reason.

"Well," replied the new customer, "the gas company's not going to be able to get over until late tomorrow. And of course we can't have the telephone until the electricity is turned on."

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He's the kind of a man that the great American public is wont to call an artist, a genius, or what have you. The kind of a man who, when financial fortune shines down on him to the extent that he can indulge in a Friday afternoon Symphony Concert, spends the entire morning "getting himself in the mood." He gets up late, shaves and bathes in a leisurely manner, makes a ritual of breakfast and lunch, and completely relaxes until the hour of departure. In other words, his entire day is given over to the concert, and business (what little he deigns to dabble in) is completely ignored, while he "keys himself" for the event.

He's the kind of a man who when he decides that he'd like tomatoes for luncheon, flies himself to the nearest A & P store and purchases a basket of them, along with one long loaf of bread and a box of salt. He drives out into the country until he sees a vacant field, whereupon he spreads himself and his belongings out and goes in for the business of eating tomatoes

For that matter practically everything this man does is flavored with the unusual, and he makes a practice of doing things as he thinks they should be done, not as sombeody else thinks they should be done. That's why, when a friend of his called on him one evening, he found him stretched out on the bed, absorbed in The Atlantic Monthly—with an umbrella over his head at an angle. "The light shines in my eyes," he explained in a most matter-of-fact tone.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outside a store in Nantasket: "The Live Wires. Beal & Beal. Master Electricians."

♪ ♪ ♪

Have you ever longed to put just a dash of garlic on your salad but never quite dared to because—well, because of the after-effects you were sure would stay with you?

If so, you may be interested in the latest addition to the cook's seasoning shelf—an "odorless garlic." This apparent contradiction is due to the introduction by Nomerb and Liquid Garlic Products Company of New York of their concentrate of garlic juices. In the sales talk that goes with the garlic one is assured there is no odor left on the breath. Are you from Missouri? If so, here's your chance to be shown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not "finder's keepers" but "finders find losers" is the theme of this story. Back in 1907, Saturday, June 29, to be exact, the Westington Machine Company held an outing for its employees at Rock Point. A souvenir of the event appeared in the form of a watch fob with the date on one side and a rough facsimile of a 10,000-horsepower steam turbine on the other. The owner some time afterward must have taken a trip to England, perhaps to be in the employ of the British Westinghouse Company. There the watch fob disappeared. It has only now been unearthed by workmen at the Metropolitan-Vickers Company, Manchester, England, and its owner is being sought. If you lost a souvenir of this description in England some time back, here is your chance to recover it.

Seek Office

(Continued from Page 9)

State Auditor

Carl D. Goodwin, East Boston.
Russell A. Wood, Cambridge.

Attorney General

Howe Coolidge Amee, Cambridge.
Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield.
George Stanley Harvey, Melrose.
Frank F. Walters, Boston.

*Mr. Cook filed his nomination papers at the State House.

Independent Candidates

Governor

Roland S. Bruneau, Cambridge.
Earl Douglas Gaskell, Boston, Townsend Recovery Plan.
Joseph M. Hefferman, West Roxbury, Union Party.
Charles L. Manser, Boston, Sound Sensible Government.
William H. McMasters, Cambridge, Townsend Recovery Plan.
Howard Haines Murphy, Brighton, Industrial Progressive.
George L. Thompson, Randolph, Prohibition Party.

Lieutenant Governor

Freeman W. Follett, Haverhill, Prohibition Party.

Secretary of State

Allan H. Bearse, Melrose, Townsend Recovery Plan.
Frederick Cook, Forest Hills.

State Treasurer

John J. Hurley, Revere, Independent, Veteran Executive.

Auditor

Guy S. Williams, Worcester, Prohibition Party.

Attorney General

George F. Hogan, Nahant, Prohibition Party.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

by declarations for each of the posts, plenty of others are expected to follow suit.

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Agricultural Work

The College of Agriculture of he University of New Hampshire is finding a good market for the young people it trains. "Agriculture is an increasingly attractive field to ambitious young people in this state," explains Dean M. Gale Eastman of the College. "Our graduates, as they leave us, are consistently finding jobs in a number of different types of agricultural work." A study of the placement record of the graduates of the College of Agriculture shows that the largest group of graduates are employed as high school teachers with the next most important groups being farming on their own, college experiment station work, and farm management. In recent years a number of new fields of employment have been opened for youths with an agricultural training. The growth of large scale farming and ownership of farm property by wealthy business men has led to a demand for farm managers. Increased activities on the part of State agencies among the farm population, such as the State Extension Service, has created a demand for trained county agents and extension workers. Other recently developed or expanded fields include connections with concerns selling to farmers, businesses buying from farmers, and such organizations as Farm Credit Associations.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Argentine Textile Trade Protests Foreign Dumping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—It is now Argentina's turn to complain of textile dumping by Italy, Japan, and Germany. The complaint has been fairly general, at times, in South America during the past three years and remedies have varied in different countries. With Japan the solution has been almost a general one—the regulation of imports by exports—which has brought a veritable swarm of Japanese trade experts to this continent to study out what can be bought to pay for sales.

With Germany and Italy the solution has not been so simple, for these are important markets for southern raw materials and food, and in these days, when markets cannot be selected, payment has to be accepted on buyers' terms. But national manufacturers have insisted on protection for their incipient industry and in practically every country have specified the competition from Italy, Japan, and Germany as most serious of all competitors. British and American products are classified, usually, as higher in quality and not so menacing to national industry.

Here in Argentina both the manufacturers and workmen are demanding action to stop this dumping. The workers consider the situation as "most serious" and, although the problem is exclusively an economic one, they are not forgetful that their difficulties are being created by three countries whose government and policies are continually denounced by their parliamentary representatives.

Argentine workers feel the competition acutely. According to their union—Union Obrera Textil—the majority of the 80,000 employed in Argentine factories have been put on short time, and, "if the present situation continues, tens of thousands may lose their employment altogether." The union has sent a memorandum to the Ortiz Government demanding early anti-dumping measures.

The manufacturers have 500 million pesos invested in textile factories. They also have presented their case to the Government. Regarding the Japanese, their dumping is considered the most serious, for Japan is said now to rank on a level with Great Britain as a supplier of Argentine textile requirements. Low wages, longer working hours, and lack of social legislation are blamed. Subsidies and exchange manipulation are blamed for increased Italian and German exports.

Import statistics are quoted in support of the manufacturers' case. The 1937 value of imported textiles was 50 million pesos more than for 1936, and the first quarter of 1938 reveals a further increase of 15 per cent. Neither employers nor employed, in stating their case, have shirked the inference that the textiles are being sold by the three countries at lower than cost price to meet the foreign exchange demands of their military programs.

McGraw-Hill Net Slumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc., reports consolidated net income after all charges for the six months ended June 30, 1938, of $267,472.51, as compared with $617,335.64 for the same period of 1937.

Orders for Lumber Best in Over Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that new orders booked during the week ended July 16 totaled 264,926,000 feet — the highest total since April, 1937.

During the week 505 mills produced 191,051,000 feet and shipped 188,334,000. In the preceding week 547 mills produced 136,943,000 feet, shipped 171,986,000 and booked orders for 239,678,000 feet.

Federal Contracts Seen Determining Steel Wage Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—L. Metcalfe Walling of the Labor Department predicted that a minimum wage for workers on Government steel contracts would become the base wage for the entire steel industry.

"The industry," he said, "will almost have to adopt this wage as the going minimum because the companies cannot easily segregate their employees into groups working on Government contracts and those who are not."

Mr. Walling and the Public Contracts Board asked the steel companies and labor unions to submit statistics at a hearing to guide the Government in fixing the "prevailing wage" scale. This procedure is required by the Walsh-Healey Act regulating Federal contracts.

The act compels companies whose contracts with the United States exceed $10,000 to adopt a 40-hour week, pay prevailing wages approved by Secretary Perkins, ban child and convict labor and conform to certain standards for working conditions.

Most steel companies have adopted the 40-hour-week. Mr. Walling said the fact that the industry is operating at less than 40 per cent of capacity makes observance of the hour provision easy. Officials of some concerns have estimated that Government business forms about 8 per cent of their operations.

The steelworkers' branch of the C. I. O. requested Mr. Walling to determine the required wage minima only a short time after major steel companies reduced prices. The C. I. O. expressed fear the cuts might lead to pay slashes.

The average minimum wage among most of the big steel companies is 62½ cents an hour, but Mr. Walling said he could not predict in advance of the hearing whether the Government's pay would be close to that. About 500,000 steel workers would be affected by the determination.

Cons. Edison Net Under Year Ago

Consolidated Edison Co., New York City's principal utility, reported for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $36,255,242, equal to $2.20 a common share, compared with $38,282,456, or $2.41 a share in the preceding 12 months.

For the June quarter net was $7,664,532, equal to 43 cents a common share, against $8,046,142, or 47 cents last year.

Official Spending Since 1932 Is Put At $22,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal and state expenditures to combat depression and unemployment have totaled nearly $22,000,000,000 since 1932.

Treasury figures announced today showed $16,647,365,754 in emergency Federal appropriations available before July 1. State expenditures for relief were placed last spring at $5,100,000,000 by a Senate committee investigating unemployment.

Of the Federal expenditures, the treasury listed about $8,000,000,000 before April 8, 1935, and $8,656,321,646 since that date. That was the time at which the Treasury assumed administrative accounting responsibility for emergency funds. zThe largest slice of the money since April 8, 1935, went to highway, street, and road construction, which got $1,988,741,710. Conservation work came next with an expenditure of $984,061,553. States received $922,343,199 for continuing relief.

Other expenditures were: Public buildings, $631,771,129; housing, $111,708,331; public recreational facilities, $633,194,738; electric utilities, water and sewerage systems, $501,767,474; transportation facilities, $221,819,347; educational, professional, and clerical projects, $785,783,130; sewing, canning, and miscellaneous projects, $631,086,722; rural resettlement and direct relief, $432,430,081, and administrative expenses, $441,606,408.

Virtually every agency was given some of the 1932-35 funds, particularly the $3,300,000,000 appropriation which Congress made in the National Recovery Act. Large expenditures were made for the army, the navy, reclamation projects, and rivers and harbors work.

First of the relief appropriations was the bill enacted July 21, 1932, making $300,000,000 available to the RFC to be loaned to states for relief purposes. The loans were cancelled by Congress in 1933. There has been at least one relief act every year since.

The $3,700,000,000 lending-spending bill, funds of which became available July 1, is not included in the Treasury tabulations.

During the last three years, WPA received allocations amounting to $4,834,974,053 or 55.7 per cent of the total. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration got 10.8 per cent; the CCC, 6.9; Farm Security Administration, 6.4, and the Bureau of Public Roads, 5.9.

Farm Co-ops in Year Sell $2,750,000,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration reported that 16,000 farmers' co-operative associations are doing $2,750,000,000 worth of business annually, an estimated increase of $1,400,000,000 since 1932.

Through 7,500 marketing associations farmers are selling everything from beef cattle to spinach, and through 2,600 buying organizations are purchasing gasoline and oil, farm machinery and supplies, fertilizers, clothing and food.

In addition, 2,600 associations are offering their members insurance protection and there are other co-operative service groups for irrigation and the like.

Wall Street Awaits SEC Move To Put Specialists 'On Spot'

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission have buried the hatchet and smoked the peace-pipe some people here profess surprise that the Commission evidently is still steamed up to do something or other—it still doesn't seem to know quite what—about divorcing the broker-dealer function on the floor of what Mr. Douglas used to call the casino at 18 Broad Street, the New York Stock Exchange.

Floor-members have been long-faced this week getting prepared for some surprise announcement such as enforced segregation of floor-traders from floor-brokers. But others feel that this is a minor point; even though floor-traders should be forbidden to execute orders and floor-brokers to trade for own account, they think the big traders and the big brokers won't mind and only the little fellows will be hurt—"necessary casualties in the march of progress." The big issue is still what the SEC will do about the mystery-men of the stock market, the specialists—mysteries to the public and still slightly mysterious to the Commission itself.

Of all the functionaries on the floor of the Exchange, the specialist is peculiarly fitted to stand behind the eight-ball. He combines both a brokerage business and a dealer business, a combination which is never above suspicion, especially with the high-minded and platonic young men of the SEC who feel that business, unlike politics, ought never to do wrong that right may result. He never deals with the public, but only with other brokers, who can (though they shouldn't) blame him for poor executions that he isn't responsible for.

The Stock Exchange has done its best to create orderly channels for the marketing of complaints against specialists, and has thereby largely reduced the emotional pressure against them inside Wall Street itself, but the public has developed the habit of sending in complaints to the SEC, on which a conscientious Commission of course feels it should at least do something.

Function Itself Questioned

Lastly, the specialist is probably the world's poorest explainer of his own craft. Accustomed to think of three or four things at the same fleeting moment, including the tape, the brokers around him, his book, his customers, his pocket, and the rules and amenities of the business, he is blandly unconscious, when he turns to the more leisurely task of explaining his business, of the need of thinking of only one thing at a time. His explanations, therefore, bewilder as they begin. The odd-lot dealers have hired a Brookings man to look them over and the Exchange has asked the Twentieth Century Fund to look over the short-selling problem, but the specialists, so far, have not hired a publicity man to interpret them, and so they are uninterpreted.

The specialist issue used to be whether the function was being honestly discharged, and the Pecora investigation put a flashlight on specialists who had a profitable side-interest in a pool operation. That is now banned, by Rules 243 and 246 of the Exchange and the rule is enforced as far as humanly possible. Every possible check is now put on specialists' operations, and suspicion is fairly assuaged.

But the issue now is whether the specialist's function, even when honestly and intelligently discharged, is not too high a price for the liquidity it gives. In short, some people say that the man could be replaced with a calculating machine at less cost, perhaps from International Business Machine or Remington-Rand.

It is the specialist's job to stand still and take orders. When he deals in inactive issues his work is almost the same as an over-the-counter dealer. The first specialist was a man with a broken leg. He said "Bring me a chair and I'll handle your limit orders in Western Union." So when the peripatetic brokers had orders to sell above the market or buy below, they brought them to him and he wrote them in a book and if the market got up or down to them he executed them and split the commission with the original broker, who was elsewhere on the floor at the time about something else.

SEC Probes the Specialist

So far, the specialist was still only a broker. But if he took an order to sell 100 at 55, and the market then went to 57, he was "held" to execution at 55, even though he had no buyer at 55, so he had to buy it himself, and that made him a dealer. He found he couldn't take such limit orders unless he was willing when necessity rose to himself fill in the gaps in the market.

That, in itself, put him under suspicion. Worse yet, since this sometimes forced a loss on him, he had also to take some profits, and since he had to live, and wanted to live well, the profits exceeded the losses as far as he could make them while still standing up to his responsibilities like a man. He also had to make up for the losses he frequently took when, in a swirling market, orders were tossed like autumn leaves into his hand for the execution of which he was inevitably responsible once he took them.

In its famous or notorious "segregation report" of June, 1936, the SEC looked over the specialist with a suspicious eye and decided he needed further investigation. In 1937 a sort of deal was effected by which the Commission seemed to condone the presence of the specialist, in return for which the Exchange seemed to accept the new philosophy that the specialist's every move must have an "affirmative justification" as "reasonably necessary to . . . maintain a fair and orderly market . . ." Previously his moves need only be harmless to the market, and didn't have to be "affirmatively" helpful.

Specialist Well Watched

The new rules and 1937 "instructions to specialists" issued by the Exchange are almost entirely elaborate statements of such principles as an honest specialist, intent on avoiding questionable deals, would never need to read. They are built around such words as "fair," "orderly," "reasonable degree," "proper," and the like. The variety of practical problems proved too great for anything more specific.

But charges against a specialist are subject to quck airing before the Committee on Floor Procedure, whose membership, including one active specialist, one recently retired, and several who have at one time or other served as specialists, is more interested in maintaining the prestige of the profession than in protecting the pocket of a colleague. Every week the total transactions of a certain proportion of the 300 specialists on the floor are carefully checked over by Exchange staff employees and anything suspicious has to be explained.

Segregation of the broker and dealer function has been tried in many places, but always, it is claimed, some return, formal or informal, to the marriage of function has proved necessary. In London the jobber, though formally deprived of the broker function, actually carries it through up to the final formality. In Paris the parkette broker carries out deals on the coulisse. In Amsterdam, the oldest living securities market, the specialist functions as here. In Canada there is no segregation.

Executive Says Finland Pays War Debts Because 'It's an Old Finnish Custom'

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Finland pays her war debts because "it's an old Finnish custom," says Vaino Hakkila, President of his nation's Parliament.

He told reporters here his country's policy toward creditors was adopted because "we just wouldn't know how else to act." Mr. Hakkila and a countryman, Mauno Pekkala, chairman of the Finance committee of Parliament, came here to inspect Pittsburgh's steel mills.

Mr. Pekkala, who holds the nation's purse strings and sees to it that the equivalent of 300,000 Finnish marks is paid at stipulated intervals to the United States Treasury, said expenditures for unemployment relief in Finland were small.

"As for unemployment insurance, we haven't any," he said.

Nearby was a WPA project. Asked what he thought of this form of relieving unemployment, Mr. Pekkala said:

"I am here on official business."

The Finnish leaders came to this country to participate in the Finnish tercentenary celebration in Delaware.

Slovak Manor Promoters Receive Prison Terms

NEW YORK (AP)—Six men and a woman were sentenced to prison by general session Judge Cornelius F. Collins in connection with the promotion of Slovak Manor near Babylon, Long Island.

The prosecution charged during the trial that some 2,000 men and women of Slovak descent were defrauded of about $2,000,000.

Mrs. Ethel M. Solens Goldner, 42, alleged "master mind" in the case, was sentenced to serve from three to six years in the state prison for women at Bedford Hills, N. Y.

John C. Sciranka, 36, of Passaic, N. J., editor of a Slovak newspaper, three to six year in Sing Sing.

Sanford Goldner, 38, husband of Mrs. Goldner, was sent to the penitentiary for a period not to exceed three years.

Samuel J. Pinsker, 39, of Valley Stream, L. I., an indeterminate term in the penitentiary not to exceed three years.

Maurice Miller, 44, a farmer, of Moodus, Conn., also sentenced to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term.

Herman Ringel, 46, of New York, insurance man, to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term.

Fred W. Buermeyer, 62, a title reader, of Rockville Center, L. I., to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term.

Four Men Plead Guilty In Insurance Fraud Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Four more defendants in a $3,000,000 insurance fraud case pleaded guilty in Federal Court, raising the total to 13. Twenty of the 39 persons named in the indictment have pleaded innocent.

The indictment charged the defendants with swindling insurance companies by false claims for disability benefits. Among those named were 10 physicians and three lawyers.

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson of Texas, sitting here temporarily, set the trial for Aug. 20 after a plea of innocent was made by Dr. Maximilian Goldstein.

Those who pleaded guilty were Dr. Harry Lowens, Solomon Liosnoff, Hyman Gliksman and Morris Feit.

Auto Output Off; Plants Begin Summer Shutdowns

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News, noting the closing of several plants, estimated this week's output of the motorcar industry at 30,185 units, compared with 39,957 a week ago and 89,889 this week last year.

The trade publication said that plants which closed final assembly lines this week for from one month to six weeks included Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Cadillac-La Salle and Packard, and added that several others are likely to follow next week.

Steel Pays Senior Dividend Despite Loss of $5,010,426

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation, the leading producer in one of the Nation's basic industries, reported for the three months ended June 30 the largest deficit it has shown for a comparable period since 1933, but sounded a cheerful note by calling attention to a recent upturn in steel business.

Apparently taking the July improvement in new orders as a guide, rather than the second quarter loss, the directors decided to dip into cash reserves to maintain the regular quarterly payment of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock.

No Reference to Wage Cut

In announcing the earnings figures and dividend action, E. R. Stettinious, Jr., Chairman of the board, passed without comment the question of a possible reduction in wage rates, rated by some Wall Streeters as more important than the summer gain in business as a determining factor in profit prospects for the steel industry in the nearby future.

The deficit totaled $5,010,426, compared with a loss of $1,291,000 in the first three months of the year and net income of $36,173,682 in the June quarter last year.

The six months' deficit of $6,302,577 contrasted with net income of $64,735,215 in the first half of 1937, when the profit was equal to $5.98 a share on the common stock.

The deficit was after interest and other charges but before the preferred dividend. Aside from the lower operating rate, an allowance of $2,392,988 for overhead expenses of Lake Superior ore mines contributed to the larger deficit in the second quarter.

The cut in finished steel prices and changes in the basing point system of pricing did not become effective until June 25, near the end of the period covered by the income figures.

It was this slash in prices, followed by competitors of the big producer, which opened the question of a proportionate reduction in wage scales. There have been persistent rumors in financial circles that producers have had informal talks with C. I. O. leaders on wages. U. S. Steel and several other companies have union contracts.

Shipments in the second quarter, the Steel Corporation reported, were at the rate of 32 per cent of capacity compared with 35.3 in the preceding quarter. For the first six months shipments averaged 33.6 against 85.2 in the corresponding 1937 months, when steel production touched the peak of the 1932-37 recovery.

Noting the further recession in demand in the spring months, the youthful chairman, who took over the financial reins of the giant corporation a few months ago, added:

"Since the middle of July, however, there has been an improving demand for steel products as evidenced both by incoming orders received and the increased production of the steel industry."

To Push Expansion Program

Payment of the regular preferred dividend will cost the corporation $6,304,919, making a total deficit of $18,912,415 provided from individed surplus to pay the total deficit in the first half of the year, according to its income account.

Net working assets, however, increased to $442,174,191 compared with $372,388,530 at the close of 1937.

The increase in working assets was attributed to proceeds of the $100,000,000 in debentures offered publicly last month. The asset total was before deduction for the dividend declared today but after allowing for $50,000,000 in bank loans repaid out of cash from the bond sale.

With capital raised from the bonds, the corporation planned to push its extensive program of modernization and mill expansion. Mr. Stettinius said the program was "proceeding satisfactorily and according to schedule," with capital outlays in the first six months approximating $46,000,000. On July 1, the unexpended balance for approved appropriations amounted to $36,000,000.

On big steel's pay roll, the statement said, are about 197,000 employees, many working part time. For the six months workers averaged 206,357 against 257,168 in the comparable 1937 period, a drop of 19.8 per cent.

Deposits in Mutual Banks at New High

By the Associated Press

New York

Deposits and depositors in mutual savings banks in the United States were at an all-time record high at the end of June, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks reports.

Depositors in mutual institutions, which operate in 17 states, numbered 15,129,874, including school savings, Christmas funds and other special accounts. Deposits totaled $10,167,214,377, an increase of $40,860,225 over the first of the year.

Assets of these banks also advanced to a new peak, gaining $26,582,316, to $11,527,206,620.

Lilienthal Says TVA Now Being Operated at Loss

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Director David E. Lilienthal testified that in its present undeveloped stage, the Tennessee Valley Authority's power program is losing money.

Discussing the far-flung power project before a Congressional investigation committee, Mr. Lilienthal declared the power was not being sold at a loss, but that present revenues from Wilson, Wheeler and Norris dams do not cover operating and fixed charges.

He explained that when the Authority's unified system of dams is near completion the TVA will begin to show a profit.

"The present revenues from the dams just completed," he said, "make it clear that we cannot operate profitably until near completion of the entire system."

Earlier, the bitter personal charges and counter-charges in the old TVA feud were cut short when the committee agreed to move on to "the more constructive phases" of the inquiry.

He had previously testified that municipalities and co-operatives buying TVA power at wholesale rates, and reselling it, have shown a profit, and that the TVA program would pay its way when in full swing.

Mr. Lilienthal opened his testimony by reading from a long statement in which he accused Dr. Morgan of "collaborating" in 1936 with high utility executives on a proposed power pool, and concealing his actions from his associates.

Mr. Lilienthal's prepared statement said Dr. Morgan sought the advice of Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company; Samuel Ferguson, President of the Hartford Electric Company; and George W. Hamilton, a former Insull utility executive, among others, in preparing a memorandum to President Roosevelt on a plan for pooling power in the Valley area.

Mr. Lilienthal said he opposed the plan as a "violation of the statute creating TVA."

NEW YORK—The following telegram was sent Tuesday to the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee Investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority by Bernard F. Weadock, vice-president of the Edison Electric Institute:

"The testimony on Tennessee Valley Authority rates given at yesterday's hearings before your committee is so incomplete and misleading that in fairness to the entire electric power industry an opportunity for correction should be given. Tennessee Valley Authority power rates are not based upon the legitimate costs which have to be met by private utility companies. The Tennessee Valley Authority sells power at less than cost and the loss must be met out of the taxpayers' money. An accurate analysis of this question of power costs is so important to the American people generally that we respectfully request an opportunity to present testimony on this question at your hearings."

Curtiss-Wright Gets Navy Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Navy Department awarded contract to Curtiss-Wright Corporation for airplanes and spare parts, totaling $1,339,704. Number of planes was not stipulated.

ICC Affirms Safe Truck Regulations With Modification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission, on reconsideration of the hours of service safety regulations for the trucking industry promulgated by its Division 5, has largely upheld the original findings of its motor carrier division, but made some modifications. These were the first nation-wide rules of the kind ever prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The announcement of Division 5 regulations was made in late December, with the effective date fixed as July 1. By order of June 14 the effective date was postponed until Aug. 1. Under the order of the commission just issued the new rules will become effective on Oct. 1.

Labor Challenges Rules

Organized labor immediately challenged the first safety regulations drafted by Division 5. Labor demanded and obtained reconsideration by the commission. Division 5 is comprised of three of the 11 members of the I. C. C., who devote their time largely to administration of the Motor Carriers Act.

Labor insisted on maximum hours of service of eight hours a day and 48 hours a week, holding that any greater number of hours sanctioned by the Government would encourage some operators to increase their demands upon labor and make labor contracts on the eight-hour day basis difficult of accomplishment.

Division 5 permitted 60 hours on duty in any week, with certain exceptions, and 15 hours of duty and 12 hours of work in any period of 24 consecutive hours.

"The labor representatives," the commission's decision said, "particularly stressed the 15-hour limitation, contrasting such a tour of duty with the eight-hour day, which is now so generally recognized as the normal standard for workers. The evidence before us clearly does not suffice to enable us to conclude that a duty period as low as eight hours in 24 is required in the interest of safety."

10 Hours' Driving the Limit

It was made clear by the Commission in passing on several of the labor demands, which it said were based on social considerations, that Congress in the Motor Carrier Act, under which the regulations were to be promulgated, "did not intend this commission should undertake regulation of hours of service for economic or social ends."

The commission explained that Division 5, to prevent the cumulative type of fatigue, prescribed a weekly limitation of duty of sixty hours, a finding which the commission saw no reason to change.

It changed the division's daily work rule to require eight hours off duty in each period of twenty-four consecutive hours. It required that "relief from duty shall be given immediately after 10 hours of driving, whether consecutive or in the aggregate, or within the period in which the 10 hours of driving are cumulative. Furthermore, the rules are so drawn that, after every 10 hours of driving, eight consecutive hours off duty must be given."

"By enabling the computing of a period of 24 consecutive hours from any time a driver goes on duty," the commission said, "it will eliminate the possibility of undue concentration of driving hours and more specifically assure that eight consecutive hours off duty shall follow 10 hours of driving."

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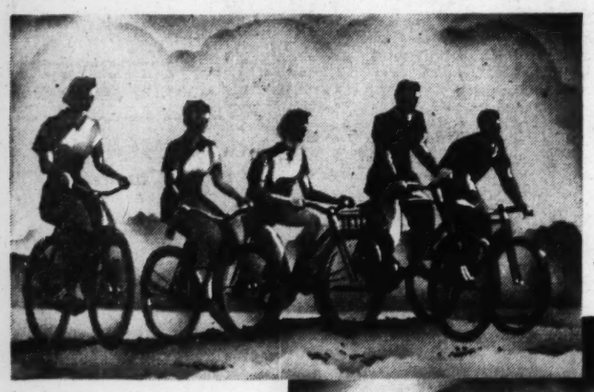

Sports Activities

Play is about as important as classwork to young students. At the private schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor there are many opportunities for wholesome recreation. Team games wisely directed promote many good qualities. Other sports activities develop skill, grace and poise that remain to enrich future years.

School advertisements appear on the Education Page Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	2,000,000
Previous day	1,252,470
1938 volume to date	151,320,823
1937 volume to date	247,130,973

Leading Stocks Decline Sharply; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A new burst of selling widened the stock market's losses today following a midday lull in the storm.

Near the final hour, losses in leading shares ranged to around 4 points in one of the sharpest declines since the market began its rapid climb June 20. The market started moderately higher, faltered and plunged downward under the weight of offerings so heavy the ticker at one time was 7 minutes behind transactions on the floor.

Trading was at the rate of about 2,000,000 shares for the full session.

Bond Market Declines

Substantial selling hit the bond market today and leaders in all groups, especially secondary rails, gave ground readily. At the beginning of the final hour losses ranged from 1 to 3 points or more.

Prominent on the downswing were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s, and Illinois Central 4¾s. In the industrial group, General Steel Casting 5½s and Studebaker 6s were wide losers but this section as a whole showed comparative stability.

Ann Arbor 4s bucked the trend to gain more than 3.

The U. S. Government list was well mixed, gains running up to 6-32s of a point balanced by losses of as much as 4-32s. Among foreign loans, Japan 6½s sagged over 4, while Yokohama 6s added more than a point.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Home rails rallied in the stock market today following publication of new traffic figures. Other groups finished with uneven price movements. Speculative industrials were ahead while rayon issues weakened. Leaders in the trans-Atlantic groups pointed higher. Mines had a firm tone. Oils were easier.

Paris: The Bourse was firm as the session closed today, many issues more than recovering yesterday's sell-off. Government issues were irregular. Royal Dutch added 40 points and Bank of France gained 5. Suez Canal, a recent gainer, dropped 145 points.

Liverpool: Continental buying aided wheat futures at the low point of the market today. Pressure continued in the morning as Greece resold Australian wheat. Fears were expressed over large July contract deliveries. Shipper's offers declined sharply. The close was irregular, ¼d higher to ¾ lower.

Cotton reacted from a steady opening. Bombay straddle selling developed and prices eased further as the Alexandria market turned down. Final values were 6 to 7 points lower.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	¼@⅜
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	¼@⅜
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	¼@⅜
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	¼@⅜
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅜@½

London Market

Short bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
3 mos bills	⅝@⅝	⅝@⅝	⅝%
Bar gold	141s 4d	139s 4d	139s 9d
Bar silver	19¼d	19¾d	20d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, July 27

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92¼	$4.92¼	$4.2397
Cables	4.92⅛	4.92⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0276½	.0276½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1693	.1691½	.1695
Switzerland—franc	.2292	.2292	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5502	.5501	‡
Sweden—krona	.2540	.2538	.4537
Norway—krone	.2476	.2474	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2199	.2198	.4537
Spain—peseta	....	....	.3267
Greece—dyachma	.0090½	.0090½	.0220
Austria—schilling	‡	‡	.2382
Czechvia—koruna	.0345½	.0345½	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0675	.0746	.0746
Rumania—leu	.0447	.0447	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2610	.2600	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2275	.2325	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2874	.2873	.8440
India—rupee	.3683	.3681	.6180
Java—florin	.5512	.5512	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3087½	.3081	*
Shanghai—dol	.1844	.1850	*
Straits Stimnts—dol	.5756	.5750	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 25: Receipts $14,640,709.72, expenditures $35,533,496.81, net balance $2,094,843,262.92, including $1,503,449,362.90 working balance, customs receipts for the month, $18,451,347.78. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1: $251,296,611.41, expenditures $661,578,661.34, including $171,357,607,930 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $410,282,049.93; gross debt $37,115,825,881.15, an increase of $1,182,226.49 above the previous day; gold assets $13,999,329,409.17.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	6	52	50⅞	50⅞	—1
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	2	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	41	12½	11	11⅜	—1
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 22
24½	16⅜	Addressor (1.40)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
2¾	1⅜	Advance Rumely	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 26
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	18	63½	60½	61⅞	—2⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	29	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	13	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12	11⅜	11⅜	—1⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	53	13¾	11½	12⅝	— ⅞
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	13	12⅜	11	11¼	—1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	15	19⅜	18½	18½	—1⅜
10	4½	Allen Industries	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	182	181	181	Jul 26
11¼	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	14	14⅞	13⅛	13½	—1¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	140	11⅜	10	10½	— ⅝
67¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	65	65	65	—1½
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	62	52⅜	49	50¼	+2
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	19¼	18½	19	— ½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	75	75	75	
83	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	2	80	79½	79½	—3½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	14	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1
115¾	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	Jul 26
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	6	9¼	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	5	14¾	13	13	—1
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	24	6	5½	5¼	— ⅜
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	32	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ⅜
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19	19	19	Jul 25
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	21¾	21	21	—1½
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	11	11¼	10	10¼	—1½
12	»	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
5	⅛	Am Hide & Leather	11	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	26½	26½	26½	Jul 26
42¼	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42½	42	42	— ½
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20¼	13⅜	Am Ice pf (1e)	4	18¾	18½	18½	— ¾
8¾	4⅛	Am International	15	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
24¾	12⅜	Am Locomotive	34	23⅜	21	21¾	—1¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	71½	71½	71½	Jul 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	9	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	12	37	35	35	— ¾
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	71	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	4	37	36	36½	—2
37⅜	16½	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	12	34	32¾	32¾	—1½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	146	16¼	15	15⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	66	22¼	20½	20⅝	—1½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	5	79¾	79	79	— ½
20⅞	15¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	—1¼
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	6	14¾	13⅜	13⅜	—1½
56¾	28¾	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	83	52⅜	49¼	49½	—2¼
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	
55	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ½
24¾	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	52	30¾	28½	28½	—1½
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
13¼	12	Am Stove	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¾e)	5	28½	28	28	— ¾
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	110¼	110½	110¼	Jul 26
20¼	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 26
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	143¾	141	141	—2½
84½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	18	84	82½	82½	— ¾
86¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	23	87	85½	86¼	+ ¼
142	130	Am Tob pf (6)	5	140¾	140¾	140¾	+1⅜
8⅜	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	30	8½	7½	7¾	— ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	65	12	10⅞	11⅛	— ¾
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)		80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¾
43	23¾	Am Wool pf	13	39½	37½	37½	—2
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	69	9	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
25	21	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Jul 25
38	21	Anaconda	410	37⅜	34¾	35⅛	—1⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	2	48	47	47	— 3
19⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	6	19¼	17½	17½	—1¼
19	10	Andes Copper	7	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 25
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	2	29	29	29	Jul 26
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Jul 25
7	3⅞	Arm Ill pf	38	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	57½	57½	57½	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	13	46	43½	43⅝	—2⅜
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	5	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
7¾	2½	Artloom Corp	4	6¼	6	6	
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	60	11¼	9⅞	10	—1
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
56	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	49	39	36¼	36¾	—1¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	17	56	53	54	—3½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	21	23¾	22½	22⅞	— ⅞
8¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7½	7½	7½	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 26
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	18	26¼	24¾	25½	—1⅜
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Jul 23
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	13	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
45	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	45	44¾	44¾	Jul 26
58	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jul 26
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	11	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅜
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 26
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	41	4¾	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
B							
11¾	5	Bald Loco ct	79	11⅜	10¼	10¼	—1
11	4	Balt & Ohio	77	10	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	18	11⅜	10⅛	10½	— ⅝
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	35	34½	34½	—1½
23⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	35	22	19¾	20⅜	—1¾
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	6	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	76	20⅝	19	19⅛	—1
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56½e)	9	16⅜	15½	15½	—1½
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	4	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
20½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	196	20⅞	18¾	19⅝	— ⅝
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	9	18¾	18¼	18¼	
50¼	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	5	49¼	47	48	—2
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	176	61⅝	58⅜	58¾	—1⅞
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
99	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅝
29	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	27⅜	25½	25¾	—1¾
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	9	20	17½	17½	—2⅜
19¼	10¼	Blaw-Knox	28	18⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ¾
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	178	30¾	28¾	28¾	—1½
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	10	30⅝	28	28¼	—1½
14¼	9	Bond Strs	6	14¼	14	14	Jul 26
19¾	15	Borden Co (.70e)	14	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
43	16½	Borg-Warner	54	31	30⅜	30¼	—1⅝
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
24¾	4	Bower Roll Bear	9	25	23½	23½	—1
6¾	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	48	12⅜	11	11⅛	—1¼
34¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (.40e)	109	34½	30	31¼	—2
37¾	20	Brigzs & Strat(1½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
31	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅞	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	24	11⅜	10⅜	10¾	— ¾
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	32½	32½	32½	—1½
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	35¾	35½	35¾	Jul 21
10½	5½	Brunswick-Balke	8	9¾	9½	9½	— ½
12⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	24	12⅜	11⅛	11¼	—1
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	48	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
5½	3	Budd Wheel	26	5⅜	4¾	5	— ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	11	23	20½	20¾	—1¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch(2½e)	36	38⅛	35½	36	—2
13	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	21	13	12	12¼	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	30	20½	19½	19½	— ¾
3⅛	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	14	9¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	12	12½	11⅛	11⅞	—1
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	8	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
C							
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	9	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2	1	Callahan Z-Lead	26	2⅜	2¼	⅞	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	14	9¼	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
18⅛	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	14	17⅝	16	16½	—1⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	71	20⅞	19	19⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	46	7⅞	6⅞	7	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	40½	39	39	—1⅞
8⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 26
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	5	17¾	17¼	17¾	Jul 26
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	10	103¼	100	100	—2¼
58	29¾	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	22	56	52¾	53½	—3
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾	9	Celanese Corp	53	22	19¾	20⅜	— ⅛
94	82	Celanese or pf (7)	3	87	85½	87	Jul 20
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	13¼	12¾	13¼	— ¾
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	23	23	23	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	76	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
14	7	Cent RR NJ	3	13	13	13	—1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 26
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 26
49¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	21	49	46⅛	46⅛	—2⅝
10¾	4½	Certain-teed Prod	32	10	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	28	27½	27½	—1½
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	11½	11½	11½	—1
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	35	34	31½	31⅝	—1⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75⅛	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jul 26
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 26
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1¾	⅝	Chi & N West	4	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	5	5	5	Jul 26
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great West pf	6	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
18½	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	7	18⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
1⅛	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	18	15⅝	14½	14½	— ⅞
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jul 22
41½	37¼	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44	44	44	—3½
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	1	⅞		Jul 25
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	11½	11	11	— ¾
18¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	13	19	17½	17⅞	—1¼
9⅜	3½	Childs Co	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
75½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (½e)	446	73¾	68½	69⅜	—2⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	6	11¼	11	11	Jul 26
5½	2	City Stores	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	4	25¼	23½	23½	—2
27½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	9	27¼	26	26	—1½
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	21	42	41	41	—1½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	28	23½	21	21¾	—1¾
141	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	8	138	137	137	—1
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 26
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	42	13¼	11¾	12	—1¼
95½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95	95	95	— ½
36¼	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	51	35½	31½	32⅝	—2½
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	18½	17	17	— ½
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	6	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
22⅜	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	4	22	21	21	Jul 20
8⅜	5⅛	Col Gas & El	141	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
79	57	Col G & E pf A (5)	9	68¾	68	68	Jul 24
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	6	14½	14	14	— ¾
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	34	33	33	—2⅜
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	92	92	92	—6
49½	23	Coml Credit (4)	40	48	46½	47	—1½
102½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	
54	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	25	53¾	50½	51	—2¾
105	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	87	10⅜	9½	9⅝	— ¼
2	1	Com'wlth & South	35	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	10	41	40	40	—1
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	56	26¾	25⅞	26½	— ⅜
8	3⅛	Conde Nast	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	16	25½	24	24	—1½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	23	17	15⅝	15⅞	—1¼
10⅛	4⅛	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
30½	17	Cons Edison (1e)	189	29¾	27⅝	28¼	—1⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	98½	98½	98½	
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying Slows Up For Cotton Cloth; Prices Hold Well

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A faltering market for raw cotton, based on highly favorable growing weather in the cotton belt, served to slow up buying in primary cotton gray goods market during the past week, and sales dropped far below the current week's output from the looms.

Large operators watched the market closely as it was considered to be a natural testing period, following the heavy buying of the previous three weeks, and its behavior was expected to give a hint of the probable trend of gray goods values during the coming month.

Cotton goods sellers were highly pleased at the behavior of the market from the price standpoint. They point out that in spite of the very light volume of dealing first hand prices yielded not all, but held firmly to the higher levels established during the peak of the active period two weeks ago.

Premiums for Distant Months

Furthermore, buyers found first hands reluctant to accept business for long forward deliveries. They were ready to sell August shipments at current prices, but for September-October deliveries and forward, they wanted premiums of an eighth to a quarter. Toward the close of the week some business was placed for August shipment on certain of the odd counts and widths in the print list at full first hand asking prices. There was sufficient inquiry for standard widths and counts toward the close of the week to indicate a resumption of trading soon, if raw cotton markets continue firm.

Finished goods are reported to be moving more rapidly than had been expected, and on certain lines the trade is expecting an early advance in prices. This is particularly true on denims, which may be advanced to 11 cents as a basis, and pillow cases made from print cloth yarn fabrics have already been boosted over 10 per cent.

Sheetings Firm

Sheetings have remained firm, but not very active during the week. There has been more buying interest from operators specializing in industrial fabrics.

On print cloths the market has been in the hands of second-hand sellers most of the past week. Starting with one or two bargain lots sold a quarter below the best first-hand quotations, the resellers have continued to dispose of limited quantities at an eighth below mill prices. Toward the close of the week these quotations stiffened to the full first-hand figures, with 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares bringing 6¾, the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s 5½ cents, and the 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s selling for 4¾ cents.

Thin goods such as tobacco cloths were moving around 28 cents a pound, but only in a very limited quantity.

The heavier goods were more active, with sales of osnaburgs scoring some activity, but no change in prices. Sateens were in better call. Twills were wanted in the clothing trade but not in heavy volume. Prices held unchanged.

The fine combed yarn fabrics showed a marktime tendency, but with no price weakness and very little reselling. Some small trading was done on voiles and dimities, and some on lawns and organdies.

Wheat Values Score Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Rallying more than a cent a bushel from early downturns, the Chicago wheat market scored fractional gains today.

Interest shown by traders was greater on the recovery than during the declines. Some of the buying on the dips, which went to around the season's low price record, was credited to export concerns.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 67⅞-68⅛, Dec. 70⅛-¼, corn ½ off to ⅛ up, Sept. 57½-⅝, Dec. 55-55⅛, and oats ¼-½ advanced.

OBrion, Russell Adds Three New Partners

Announcement has been made by Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., and Arthur J. Anderson, of the Boston insurance firm of OBrion, Russell & Co., that Robert J. Dunkle, Jr., Robert T. Forrest, and Julius F. Haller have been admitted to partnership in the firm.

Mr. Dunkle is a son of the late Robert J. Dunkle, former senior partner of the firm, who had been associated with OBrion, Russell & Co. from 1899 until his recent passing on. He has been with the North America Fire Group in Philadelphia.

Robert T. Forrest entered the employ of OBrion, Russell & Co. in 1911 and has been associated with the liability department of the firm since that time, except for a period of war service with the U. S. Army.

Julius F. Haller, who has been employed by the firm since 1907, is a member of the Advertising Club of Boston, a member and a director of the Boston Credit Men's Association and a member of the Insurance Society of Massachusetts.

The firm of OBrion, Russell & Co. was formed in 1891 by Thomas L. OBrion, native of Portland, Maine, and Col. Henry E. Russell, a brother of William E. Russell, then Governor of Massachusetts.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Wool top futures eased under scattered liquidation and commission house selling today. In markets abroad Roubaix was unchanged to 10 centimes higher and Antwerp even to ½d. ahead.

Futures closed here 9-12 liwer.

	High	Low	Last
October	82.3	81.2	81.2
December	82.9	81.8	82.0
March	83.6	82.5	82.5
May	83.6	82.6	82.4b

Spot standard tops 83.0, off 1.5.
b-Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '47-43	110.9	110.9	110.9
7 3¼s '45-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 4s '54-44	114.14	114.14	114.14
9 2¾s '47-45	106.15	106.14	106.14
14 3s '48-46	107.26	107.26	107.26
32 3⅛s '49-46	108.18	108.17	108.17
1 4¼s '52-47	118.20	118.20	118.20
2 3⅛s '52-49	108.13	108.13	108.13
14 2½s '52-49	102	101	101
51 2¾s '54-51	103.16	103.14	103.16
5 3s '55-51	106.15	106.15	106.15
43 2⅞s '60-55	103.31	103.29	103.31
156 2¾s '59-56	102.30	102.29	102.30
1 2¾s '63-58	102.5	102.5	102.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

28 3s '47-42	106.1	105.31	106.1
5 3s '49-44	106.7	106.7	106.7

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.22	102.22
1 2¼s '44-42	103.29	103.29	103.29
3 3s '52-44	106.5	106.5	106.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	99½	99½	99½
2 Alleghany 5s '44	72	72	72
11 Alleghany 5s '49	66	65	65
43 Allis Chalm 4s '52	111½	110½	110½
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	61⅜	60	60
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
29 AmICChem 5½s '49	103½	103¾	103⅝
25 Am T&T5½s '43	113	112¾	113
21 Am T&T 3¾s '66	103¼	103	103
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	111	111	111
33 AnacondaCop4½s'50	105⅜	105	105
31 AngCNitra deb '67	35¼	34½	34½
12 Ann Arbor 4s '95	32	31¼	32
2 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
7 Arm Del 4s '55	97	96⅞	96⅞
11 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 AT&SF 4s 95 st	91	91	91
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	90⅜	90¾	90¾
35 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101¼	100¾	100¾
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	105	105	105
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SFRKI4s'65	95½	95½	95½
44 ACL clt 4s '52	65	63¼	63¼
7 A C Line 4½s '64	69	68	69
4 A C Line 5s '45	80	80	80
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	31	29½	29½
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
AuburnAuto4½s'39	19	19	19
3 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
37 B&O rfg 6s '95	29¾	28	28
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	48⅞	48	48
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	28¼	27	27
17 B&O 5s '96 F	26½	24½	24½
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	25¾	24¼	25¼
127 B&O cv 4½s '60	24	22¼	22¼
11 B&O 4s '48	45	44	44
10 B&O 5s S W '50	35½	34½	34½
4 B&O 4s T C '59	30	30	30
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	117⅞	117⅞
22 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	104¾	105
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98¼	98⅛	98¼
39 Beth Stl 3½s '52	95½	95	95
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	36½	34½	34½
7 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	33½	33	33
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	36	35¼	36
12 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
25 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	68	65½	66
11 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106	106	106
6 Bkly Gas 5s '50	76	75	75
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '37 B	86¼	85¾	85¾
5 Bkly R&P 4½s '57	28	27½	28
5 BurCR&Nos'34ct	8	8	8
3 Bush Term 5s '55	47½	47½	47½
6 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	56½	55⅝	55⅝
2 Can Sou 5s '62	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅛	115	115
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	125⅝	125¾	125¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅜	81¼	81¼
3 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s '45	11½	11½	11½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	62	61	61
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75½	73	73
22 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	31¾	30	30½
10 Certain-td 5½s '48	79¼	78	78½
9 Champion P&P 4¾s'50	99	99	99
11 Champion P&P 4¾s 50	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
11 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96B	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	22	22	22
2 Chi Gas 5½s '37	75¼	73	73
25 CB&Q ref '71 A	92¾	92	92
30 CB&Q 4½s '77	89½	89	89
15 CB&Q gen 4s '58	96⅛	96	96
6 CB&Q 4s III '49	101	100¾	101
14 CB&Q 3½s III '49	96½	95¾	95¾
31 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15½	14	14½
20 Chic-Gt West 4s '59	20	21⅜	20¼
11 Chi I & L 6s '47	14½	14	14 -
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
98 CMSP&P 5s Ser '75	11½	9⅞	9⅞
42 CMSP&P 5s Ser 2000	4	3⅝	3⅝
16 CMSP⅞P 4½s '89 C	27½	27½	27½
7 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19½	18½	18½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11½	11	11
3 Chi &NW gm 5s '87	18¼	18½	18½
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	7	6¾	6¾
3 CRI & P 4½s '34	9½	9½	9½
15 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4½	4½
13 C R I & P 4s '88	20⅜	20½	20½
8 C R I & P rfg 4a34	9	8¾	9
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
8 CT Hte & SE rfg5s½s0	61½	60¾	61½
16 C T H & SE inc 5½s0	50½	48	48
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '81	101¾	101K	101¾
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88½	88	88
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
10 Childs Co 5s '43	78½	77⅞	78½
8 Cinn Gas &E3½s'42	107¼	107	107
11 CinUnTerm 3¼s '71	106½	106⅜	106½
3 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109⅜	109¼	109¼
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	62	61⅜	61⅜
1 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	76	76	76
6 Cley Elec Ill 3½s '65	109½	-09½	-09½
4 CleUnTerm 5½s '72	87	86½	86½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	75¼	75	75
2 Col P & I 5s '70	57½	57½	57½
4 Col & Co 4½s '80	47½	47	47
11 Colmbia G 5s '53 May	96¼	96⅛	96¼
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
2 Col Ry Pw &2L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
115 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	101¼	101	101¼
16 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103⅜	103½	103¼
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
14 Comwith Ed 3½s2'68	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Comwith Ed 4s '81	109¼	109¼	109¼
153 Comwlth cv 3½s '58	106	106	105¼
10 Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Conn Riv Pow 2¾s61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	101⅞	101⅞
56 Con Oil 3¼s '51	104	103¾	103⅞
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
5 Consum Pw 3½s'70	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s'66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	103½	103¼	103½
1 Crown Will 6s '46	105⅝	105⅜	105⅞
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	38	37¾	37¾
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	40	39	39
46 Del2A Hud rfg 4s'43	56½	54¾	55
15 D&RG 4s'36	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
2 D&RGW 5s'55 Asd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 D&RG West 5s'78	8	8	8
14 Det Ed 5s '52	106¼	106	106
3 Det Ed 4s'65	111	111	111
2 Det Ed 3½s'66	109	109	109
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109	109
2 Ed Ill Bkly 4s'39	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	106	106	106
35 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	15	15
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	16¼	15
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96	25½	25½	25½
1 Erie cv 4s'53A	20½	20½	20½
3 Erie cv 4s B	20½	19¾	19¾
1 Erie&Jer 6s'55	45	45	45
10 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7¾	7½	7¾
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63	63	63
3 Francis Sug 6s'56	40	39½	40
5 GenMotAccpt 3s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	64	61	61
27 Goodrich 4¼s'56	98⅛	98⅛	98¼
29 Goodrich 6s '45	98½	98½	98½
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
17 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	97	96	96¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	94	94	94
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86½	86½	86½
7 Gulf M&N 5s '50	70½	70	70½
1 Gulf&Sh I 5s '52 st	93	93	93
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
2 Gulf St Util 4s '56	105½	105½	105½
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104½	104½
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	60	60	60
4 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	75¼	75	75
14 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	26	26	26
26 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	60½	59	59
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	22½	21¼	21½
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	47½	46¼	46¼
31 Ill Cen 4s '55	43	42½	42½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	56	56	56
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45¼	44½	44½
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	48¾	47	47
13 Interb R Tr 6s '32	29½	28¼	28¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	62	62	62
3 Interlake Iron 4s '47	87¼	87	87
6 Int Cit Nor s] 6s '52	5	4¾	5
5 Int Ct Nor 1st 6s '52	18	17⅝	17⅝
5 Int Ct Nor 5s '56 C	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74½	74½	74½
14 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51	50	50
1 Int Paper 6s '55	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79	79	79
85 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
28 Int T&T 4½s '52	73½	72½	72½
79 Int T&T 5s '55	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Jones&Laugh5s'52	60	60	60
15 Jones&Laugh5s'41	99½	99	95
11 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	30⅞	28½	28½
5 K C South 5s '50	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
2 K C South 3s '50	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 K C Term 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
13 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	102⅞	103¼
3 Kreage Found 4s '45	103	103	103
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	56	55	55½
5 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	55½	55	55
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	81½	81½	81½
10 L S & M S 3½s'97	89	89	89
9 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32¾	32	32¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'64	31½	30	30½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'74	30¼	30½	30½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31	30	30½
42 Leh Val 4s 2003	30¼	26⅞	27¾
7 Leh Val Term 5s '41	82	81	81
18 Lowes 3½s '46	99½	99½	99¼
18 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83	82	82
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
16 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	29⅜	29¼	29¼
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28¼	27	27
10 McCrory Strs 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
8 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103	103
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 MillEiRy&L 5s '61 B	104½	104⅜	104½
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	70⅜	70½	70½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9½	9½	9½
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48	46¼	46½
67 M-K-Tex s] 5s '67	21¾	21	21
6 M-K-T 4½s '78	43½	42	42
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	41	40¼	40¼
12 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¼	5	5
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22¼	22¼	22¼
48 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22⅜	21¼	21½
11 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22	21½	21½
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	21¼	21½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22¼	21½	21½
31 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6¾	6¾
5 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	25	25	25
52 Mob & Oh 5s '38	24½	22⅞	23
43 Mob & O 4½s '77	23	22	22
13 MonWP&PubSv4½s'60	106⅞	106½	106⅝
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96	95½	96
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	55	55	55
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	53¼	53	53¼
7 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Nassau El 4s '51	31¼	31¼	31¼
39 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	103¾	103½	103½
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
26 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	69	69	69
1 NO Tex & M 5s '54 B	35	35	35
8 NY & Qns E&P 3½s'65	108	108	108
36 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	65½	65½
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	62½	62½
17 NYC cn 4s '98	70	68½	68½
4 NYC 3¾s '46	78½	78	78
11 NYC 3¼s '52	70	69½	69½
14 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	62½	62	62
17 NYC & HR 3½s '97	82	80¼	80¼
3 NYC & HR 3½s '97	77	77	77
5 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	68	68	68
11 NY Chi & St L 6s '38	57¾	55½	55½
15 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	52	49	49
81 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	16½	15	15
3 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	69½	69½	69½
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	102	102
5 NY Edis 3¼s'66	106⅛	106	106
1 NY G El H@P 5s'48	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
7 NYNH&H cv 6s'40	27¾	26½	27½
5 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	27¾	26½	27½
7 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19½	19¼	19¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	16	16	16
5 NYNH&H 4s'56	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 NYNH&H 4½s'57	10	10	10
7 NYNH@H 3½s'54	14½	14½	14½
7 NYNH&H 3½s'56	13½	13½	13½
12 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9⅝	9	9¼
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	11	11	11
3 NY Tel 3¼s'67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Trap Rock 6s'48 st	75	75	75
5 Niagara Falls&P3½s'66	108	108	108
2 Norf Sou 5s'61ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
33 Norf Sou 5s'61A	15½	15½	15½
3 Norf W 4s'96	117	117	117
14 Nor Pac 4s 2047	74½	72	72
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	65	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	65	65	65
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	65	64	64
19 Nor Pac 4s '97	83	83	83
12 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	78¼	78¼	78¼
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	5¼	5	5
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	100	99⅞	100
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Pac G & El 4s '64	107⅜	107	107⅜
4 Pac & El 4s '64	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	105½	105½	105½
3 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Para Bwy 5s '55 ct	63	63	63
5 Para Plct 3¼s '47	82½	82½	82½
4 Parmelee T 6s '44	48¼	48	48
8 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
42 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	102¼	101¾	102
20 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103	102¾	103
20 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	96⅜	95⅞	95⅞
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	94	93¾	93¾
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 Pen RR 4s '48	110	110	110
9 Pen RR 4s '48 st	110	110	110
11 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¾	88½	88½
3 Pen RR 3s '52	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	50	50	50
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	7	7	7
20 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67	66½	66½
11 Pere Marq 5s '56	64¼	64	64
8 Phila Co 5s '67	94¼	94	94
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
14 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14	14½	14½
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	101½	101	101
1 PCC&SL 5s '75 B	100½	100½	100½
23 PCC&StL 4½s '77	93½	93	93
4 Portsl Gen E 4½s'60	62¾	62	62
75 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17⅛	15½	15½
5 Potomac El P 3½s '66	106	106	106
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	96	96	96
8 Radio Kei h 6s '41	72½	71¾	72
2 Rem Rdsdg 4½s'47 A	79¾	78	78
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	61½	61½	61½
16 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103¼	102⅜	102⅜
23 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108½	106¾	106¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	91	91	91
5 Republic Steel 4¼s'56	92	92	92
4 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	89	89	89
3 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104	103½	104
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	38½	38½	38½
3 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	17⅝	17	17
81 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	16½	15	15
3 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	69½	69½	69½
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	102	102
5 NY Edis 3¼s'66	106⅛	106	106
1 NY G El H@P 5s'48	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
7 NYNH&H cv 6s'40	27¾	26½	27½
5 NYNH&H cit 6s'40	27¾	26½	27½
7 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19½	19¼	19¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	16	16	16
5 NYNH&H 4s'56	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 NYNH&H 4½s'57	10	10	10
7 NYNH@H 3½s'54	14½	14½	14½
7 NYNH&H 3½s'56	13½	13½	13½
12 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9⅝	9	9¼
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	11	11	11
3 NY Tel 3¼s'67	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NY Trap Rock 6s'48 st	75	75	75
5 Niagara Falls&P3½s'66	108	108	108
2 Norf Sou 5s'61ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
33 Norf Sou 5s'61A	15½	15½	15½
3 Norf W 4s'96	117	117	117
14 Nor Pac 4s 2047	74½	72	72
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	65	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	65	65	65
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	65	64	64
19 Nor Pac 4s '97	83	83	83
12 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	78¼	78¼	78¼
15 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48st	5¼	5	5
13 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	100	99⅞	100
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Pac G & El 4s '64	107⅜	107	107⅜
4 Pac & El 4s '64	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac T&T

McCarthy Makes Mickey Puff In Race for Trade Laurels

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charlie McCarthy, radio's little woodenheaded but far from addlepated figure, is crowding Mickey Mouse, Walt Disney's popular rodent, for industrial recognition. Top-hatted, white-tied, and as brazen as ever, Charlie now adorns a radio set manufactured by the Majestic Radio and Television Corporation.

Complete with monocle and stick, Charlie has been incorporated into the radio cabinet, a lifelike reproduction seated before the loudspeaker of the set, a six-tube superheterodyne table model. Charlie and Edgar Bergen, to complete the tie-up, have been appointed "sales manager" and "assistant sales manager" of the Majestic organization. The set will be introduced during the coming season.

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Exam Ruling Opposed

On the assumption that practically 50 per cent of the professional radio operators in the United States do not know of or appreciate the difference in their status that the new Docket 5,218 of the Federal Communications Commission will make, the Professional Radio Operators' League in New England has begun to muster opposition to the new ruling.

A provision in Docket 5,218 would require a professional radio operator to be re-examined for his license every five years. The League, which was organized in Boston recently under the leadership of John P. Moses, its secretary, is fighting this measure because of its belief that it will work unnecessary hardships on professional operators.

At a recent meeting in Boston the League said that other services, such as marine officers, aviators, Federal attorneys, licensed by the Government, are not required to be re-examined. It holds that in the event a radio operator should fail in an examination, he might be replaced by new students without experience.

A large proportion of these radio operators are not necessarily professional, but hold their licenses as an adjunct to their primary occupations. Cases in point are police, aviators, radio control men and foresters. Time and expense involved in the maintenance of a radio license by these men will, it is argued, in many cases, be at the expense of their regular duty.

The fact that an individual is employed as an operator, or in an occupation that requires a license, is considered by the League as prima facie evidence that he is qualified and capable. Therefore, re-examination should not be necessary to show his fitness, the League claims.

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Television Programs

Television programming in England is going ahead slowly, as technical excellence has outstripped program building and there is a good deal of grumbling that the latter does not make greater progress. Recently a televised program included the reconstruction by means of models on a lake of the historic attack on Zeebrugge during the World War. Prior to this item a pair of tap-dancers were exceedingly well shown, but the main Zeebrugge feature was very poor. When one remembers what the cinema can do with the aid of miniature models, it is evident that the television people have much to learn.

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Concert Tones Deepened

A byproduct of television has been the radiocasting of some of the big concert programs on the ultra-short waves used for the sound which goes with the television pictures. The ordinary all-wave set does not go low enough to tune in the ultra waves on seven meters so that only those with television receivers or with sets specially designed to cover the ultra-short wave-band could listen to these concerts. The ability to spread the sound over a wide wave-band of 12 kilocycles gives a superior tone quality which must be heard to be realized.

In view of the congestion on the medium wave-band, it looks as if the future may see use made of these shorter waves for radiocasting in England. One great drawback, however, is the serious interference caused by the magnetos of passing motorcars. On roads where there is much motor traffic, this form of interference makes listening hardly worthwhile. Talk is indulged in as to legislation to compel motorcar manufacturers to shield their magnetos to prevent this interference, but at present this is an intricate and costly job. This same magneto interference also affects the television picture, causing a "snowstorm" effect.

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Setting the Radio Set

The living room is the favored spot for the radio set, a recent survey in Kansas showed. In cities, 84 per cent of radio sets are located in the living room, while this figure drops to 67 per cent for small towns and 47 per cent for farms. On the other hand only 14 per cent of sets are located in the dining room in cities, with 29 per cent in small towns and 43 per cent on farms.

Georgia's Farmers Learn Forest Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Ga.—Value of forests to themselves and the State is becoming more apparent to north Georgia farmers, according to Walter S. Cothran, President of the Georgia Bankers' Association, in an address before the North Georgia Patrolmen's Association.

Mr. Cothran pointed out that the farmers have been in the habit of burning their fields each year, in many instances failing to protect the nearby forests from the fires. Foresters are now teaching the Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club members the great waste that such a procedure incurs.

A resolution to ask Georgia to appropriate $240,000 a year for forest protection was passed by the patrolmen.

General Classified

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, art, music and languages optional; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services $18 week up Brewster Mass

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS GIFFORD-HEWITT COM. 7862.

Your Home in Boston — Miss Fottler, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., S. 3 COM. 9516 — $1 per day. Nearly opposite The Mother Church

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 leader $1 Assortment 21 Folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave., Dept. 53-A, N. Y.

Would you like to increase your income? We offer the finest complete exclusive line of cosmetics. Our company has a few territories open for the highest type representation. Commission at time of sale WRITE FOR INFORMATION **Burdette Shepherd Cosmetic Co.** 7079 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats, made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers, are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2123 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to adult woman; can drive car; will travel anywhere; best of references. Address 1955 Burlington Drive, Palmer Woods, Detroit, Michigan.

REAL ESTATE

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS BONDED AGENTS, 12 YEARS IN CITY EDDY D. FIELD 1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Little white village house has 5 rooms, bath, screened porch on 1st floor, hot water heating, fireplace, stony yard, trees, shrubs, lilacs; $4200; others $3000-$35,000. THURSTON AGENCY 20 Pleasant St. Rockport 534.

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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SUDBURY YARNS, INC., distributors of fine hand knitting yarns, have various territories open for active, able representatives, either men or women; please write, stating experience, what other lines, if any, you cover, and in what district; commission and per diem travelling expense paid. 75a Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics (Monitor advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W 7th St., Los Angeles. EX. 2929

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

TOURISTS welcome at "Maid of the Mist" Home, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north Memorial Arch, near Falls, Niagara Falls, Canada. Phone 1913-J. MISS B. CARTER, Hostess.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Sell 21 gorgeous Christmas Folders in metal foil Copper Gift Box for $1; profit 100%. 7 other assortments. Finest Personal Christmas Cards, with name. Get samples. JANES ART STUDIOS, 62 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings Everydays Stationery. $6 for $1 Personals, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. PERRY STUDIOS, 600 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Big profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-45, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Show 21-card, $1 Emboss-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold effect. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortments; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 801 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SALESLADIES. See my new Christmas Card assortments, also new line of Name Imprints. Liberal profit. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SELL STUDIO DESIGNED CHRISTMAS CARDS

Extra money for you! Housewife earned $250 in few weeks. Student, $480. Complete line of Personal Christmas Cards, with sender's name inscribed. Also 7 different Box Assortments. Get details NOW **THE JOHN A. HERTEL CO.** 308 W. Adams St., Dept. 720-F, Chicago, Ill.

AGENCIES WANTED

SAN FRANCISCO SALES AGENT offers individual, dependable house-to-house service; commission basis. ALBIN YOUNGHOLM, 224 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS - Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

ANDREW OLSON, Painter—Quality work, fair prices. 255 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 0050. Same location over 20 years.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pig. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

PRINTING — C. M. HOOD COMPANY — 15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted to represent grower of high grade, well known brand of avocados to sell retail trade and consumer, commission. For particulars address W. K. WALTON, Homestead, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

WINTHROP, MASS. — Rooms with meals; ocean and harbor bathing; water view. $14 weekly. Colonial Inn, 600 Shirley St. Oce. 0220.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

YARMOUTH, MAINE—Enjoy your rest; The Yellow House on the Hill, 3 minutes from Main Highway. MRS. B. E. JONES, 37 High St., Tel. 207-3.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors Newton—Wellesley—Weston Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

FOR SALE—Among the green hills of Vermont, eight-room house, modern improvements; one acre land; brook; beautiful view near White Mountains; located at South Peacham, Vermont; must be sold to settle an estate. E. H. ROLLINS, Trustee, Granby, Connecticut.

HOMES *For Sale or Rent*

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1504.

555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

OLD COLONIAL

Thirty miles south of Boston. House, garage, and stable connected. Beautiful yard; southerly and westerly views. Surrounded by 28 acres wooded and tillage land on both sides of highway with trout brook extending through property. Electricity, gas, city water, oil heat, set-tubs, 2 bathrooms, radiators in every room, 6 fireplaces with cranes, oven. Old panellings, mouldings, etc. Easily arranged for two families. Price $6000. Reasonably financed. F. W. SNOW Bryantville, Mass. Tel. 15

$4700 Jamaica Plain, Mass. White City Section. 7-Room Brick. All Gas. Excellent Condition. Screened Porch. Real Value. Call MR. SCHRAMM, JAMaica 1737-W.

5-ROOM bungalow, all improvements, garage; 40x100; $3000, cash $1000. W. C. BAUER, broker, 399 Nassau Rd., Roosevelt, L. I. Freeport 6682.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN wants work of any kind, reliable, willing; former trade, cap operator. Joseph H. Fox, 2400 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

PRINTER, compositor, pressman, 15 years' experience job and book; take charge job shop or private plant; will go anywhere. J. A. MOXLEY, 117 So. 6th St., Darby, Pa.

VICINITY New York, Boston; young man, graduate English military school, 4 years America; experienced factory supervision, office work. L. Tudor-Goodwin, 1582 Mass Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, highly recommended, 7 years' reference; languages, expert pianist. Hedwig Roh, 23 E. 81st St., N. Y. C. RH. 4-8955.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Rocky Neck Guest House; clean, comfortable rooms; near art colony, beaches, tennis, golf, swimming, surf bathing, boating; with meals $3 per day up. Tel. 2662

MADISON CONN., SOUTHERN FARMS

IDEAL vacation spot; genuine hospitality; excellent food, swimming, all sports; weekly rates, $20-$26. Boston Post Road. Tel. 267.

ON THE SOUND, North Shore, Long Island, private beach, safe bathing; beautiful country estate; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., New York.

SKY LINE FARM Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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PEMAQUID BEACH, MAINE—A quiet, exclusive and modern home situated near historical Pemaquid, which overlooks the Atlantic Ocean with its beautiful bathing beach; American and European plan; room and board $20 per week and up. MYRTLE A. McLAIN, Proprietress.

WHITE HOUSE, near Annapolis, convenient to Baltimore, Washington; swimming beach on premises, quiet; excellent food. $13 to $18. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS.—Aug. 4-rm. bungalow, screened porch 2 sides; bathing. H. E. W., 10 Prescott St., Cambridge. TRO. 9037, KIR. 6502.

GLEN ECHO FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—Quiet home near lake; bathing; conveniences; food from farm daintily served; rates $13 to $15. Folder. Mrs. Benjamin Dyke.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL—Sunday evening, July 31, at 8:30, ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert. Choral Society; rehearsals 25c weekly.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

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WANTED at once for resident position, young man, teacher of corrective gymnastics in year round school for special children; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, stating training, qualifications and experience. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tel. Huntington 23

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER—State education, experience, salary desired. Write Box N-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

WELLSBORO, PA.—Will share comfortable home, ideal for rest; $12 weekly, room and board. C. A. Alexander, 39 Austin St.

HOMES WANTED

SMALL, modern, year around, unfurnished house on shore; good bathing; commuting to New York. Write Box X-55, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FURNISHED

MODERN home, 10 rooms, 4 baths; accessible to everything; 3-car garage; grounds. $130 month. 76 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

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RENT, August, $250 completely furnished cottage, 4 chambers, extra lavatory, garage; bathing, private beach. Christian community; 1 hour, N. Y. OLSEN, Pine Point, South Norwalk, Conn.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 7400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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ASSOCIATED RETURN LOAD SERVICE New York City Office, 87-15 Queens Blvd., Elmhurst, L. I. NE. 9-1300 Hub. 3800 Full and Part Loads 2 Park Sq., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

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BOB WHITE GUEST HOUSES

Near New London, Conn. — Charming old houses high on hill above sea; friendly hospitality; ideal place for rest and study; near by Christian Science church. Information, MISS MYRTLE JORDAN, Noank, Conn.

"CROSSVUE" Wolfeboro, New Hampshire Overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee. Quiet, Cosy Guest Home for Christian Scientists. Ideal for study and relaxation. Write.

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"THE GARRISON," 441 Main St., N. Leominster, Mass.—Overnight and weekly guests; just off Route 13 (between Lake Whalom and Kings Corner); 2 miles from Route 2. MRS. MARION T. BAKER, Tel. Fitchburg 2830. Mailing address, Fitchburg, R. F. D. 1.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, FREEDOM, N. H.—In the mountains; reasonable rates, day, week or weekends; every convenience.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy this summer; near beach. $1.00 daily up, special weekly rates. 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Airy, home-like rooms in private family; near church; free parking. Misses Robinson.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large room, butler's pantry; hot, cold water; small porch; for two persons. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 32 Clearway St., Suite 3—2 rooms, transients or permanent; near The Mother Church. KEN. 8199.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room with kitchenette, other rooms, piazzas, convenient location, permanent or transient guests; parking. LONgwood 8779.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 72 Hanson Place—Single or double with or without private bath; non-housekeeping. SWINGLEY.

N. Y. C., 281 W. 95th St., Apt. 2-W—Large airy studios, running water, meals optional, excellent transportation. Phone RI 9-9377.

N. Y. C., 126 E. 34th St. (Apt. 4-C)—Single or double; clean, comfortable; elevator; conveniently located. Tel. MU. 4-4827.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front; 1, 2 and 3 room apartments; weekly; guest rooms; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

PLEASANT rooms in an attractive New England home near village, restaurant and churches; sixty miles from New York; references given and requested. 17 Governor St., Ridgefield, Conn.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Six rooms and bath, screened porch; near beach; $300 season. 41 S. Parker Pl. 2-8037.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up; many free cooking, lights, refrigeration, elevators, fireplaces, parking. REED-BARROWS, 128 Mass. Ave., Boston. KEN. 9030. Free Auto Service.

BACK BAY FENWAY RIVERWAY Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up. Furnished and Unfurnished. Free parking and refrigeration. Free auto service. KEN. 1839, W. E. COOPER, Realtor, 323 Mass. Ave., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES 1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 239 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—7-room apt. with good income; complete furnishings for sale; good condition. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 2 Room Kitchenette-Dinette Apartments

Modern improvements. Free refrigeration. Outside rooms. Convenient to subway. RESIDENT MANAGEMENT **Longwood 3364**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 upper rooms; quiet residential neighborhood; oil heat, Frigidaire; lawn; American adults; references; rent $65. Long 1234.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, 2-room apt. Write Apt. 6C, 10 Wright Place, Scarsdale, N. Y., or call evenings, Scars 4355.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y., BROOKLYN, BAYRIDGE, 1-3 rooms, $30-$50. Evenings SH 5-1408, FLATBUSH, 2-4 rooms, $60-$120. Afternoons BU 4-9062. HARDWICKE Except Wednesdays.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WITH business woman, 2 rooms, harmonious surroundings, maid service, dinners optional; reasonable. 140 E. 46th St. (Apt. 6-M), N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—Modern suites, 1 to 8 rooms, $25-$75 up; many free cooking, lights, refrigeration, elevators, fireplaces, parking. REED-BARROWS, 128 Mass. Ave., Boston. KEN. 9030. Free Auto Service.

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HOTEL HUNTINGTON

387 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Opposite Y. M. C. A. BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SUMMIT, N. J.—Charming suite, two adults, available two weeks only beginning July 30; fine old residence. SUmmit 6-5426 mornings.

NEW JERSEY

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HACKENSACK

M. & T. Esso Service — Buy at the Esso Sign — Rte. 2 Betwen Polifly Rd. and Summit Ave — WILLIAM THOBURN, Prop.

Willner's Corset and Glove Store — Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie. 171 Main Street HACKENSACK 3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

JERSEY CITY

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The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

- Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO. *Certified* **COAL and FUEL OIL** Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE 372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City *Tel. Bergen 3-2426*

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE WM. GEIGER, Proprietor DIAMONDS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY 390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

MAPLEWOOD

SPECIAL SALE at "Old Woman in the Shoe" Boys' wear to size 14 Girls' wear to size 16 157 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO 2-9691

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Charles A. Hollman General Contractor Carpenter and Painter Decorating Tel. BL. 2-4080-W Bloomfield, N. J.

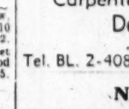
NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE! *When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.* LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING CRESCENT LAUNDRY HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 4-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

While you are away— Let **Rosenbaum's Fill Your Needs** *"Mail orders promptly filled"* **ROSENBAUM'S** *Plainfield's Metropolitan Store*



The **State Trust** Company Plainfield, N. J. Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp. *"Bank by the Clock"* *Offering Complete Banking Facilities*

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE 79 Teaneck Road Hack 2-6314 *Property Management*

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY *For Better Baking* 41 East Ridgewood Avenue Phone R 6-0864 *Delivery Service*

Send It to the Laundry Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not Schweinfurth 63 No. Van Dien Avenue Tel. Ridgewood 6-4700—4741

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS Circulating Library Stationery, Waterman Fountain Pens, Toys, Games 21 Vose Ave. S. O. 2-1656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc. Spam, Hormel Meat Product for lunches and picnics..... 12 oz. can 29c National Biscuit Chocolate Wafers, 30c box Libby's Pineapple Juice..... 2 cans 27c MAZOLA 55 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO 2-4700

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CENTRAL MARKET *Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables* Meats and Sea Food FREE DELIVERY Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal INC. *Heating Engineers* OIL HEATING—FUEL OIL AIR CONDITIONING PLUMBING — METAL WORK WATER SOFTENERS Sum. 6-2808 387 Springfield Ave.

Summit Servicenter W. G. SAVAGE, Prop. **ESSO** Free Call-for and Delivery Service Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

B. L. SCHLOSSER *Cleaner* SHRINKAGE—We Measure Every Dress BEFORE {Cleaning / Delivery} 37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122—23

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HOME TOWN LAUNDRIES INC. Front and Water Streets *Launderers Dry Cleaners Rug Cleaners Insured Fur Storage* TEANECK 6-8700

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION 480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430 *Norge Dealers Philco Radios and Service*

WESTFIELD

Meet Me at KLINGERS MARKET 70 Elm Street *Specials Each Week* Meats Poultry Groceries Fruits Fresh Vegetables Telephone 2-2640

Westfield Flower Growers SPRINGFIELD AVENUE Near Nomahegan Park Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion TEL. WESTFIELD 3-3650 JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts JOHN FRANKS *Men's Apparel* WESTFIELD, N. J. Nunn-Bush Shoes McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc. Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent FUEL SERVICE Yard and Office 517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J. Phone Westfield 2-2102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

These "Famous" Shoes Meet at **Wetherhold & Metzger** 719 Hamilton St., Allentown Arch Preserver, Peacock, Vitality, Arnold, Authentic, Walk-Over, Dr. Locke, Rhythm Step, Balance in Motion, Bilt-Rite, Florsheim

H. LEH & CO. DEPARTMENT STORE ALLENTOWN, PA. *Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

Hess Brothers Allentown, Pa. *"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Appel JEWELER

JARRETT and MEYER 15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa. PHONE 2-8013 Goodrich and Pharis Tires Shell Gasolines and Oils Accessories Batteries

PHILADELPHIA

MEYERS DAIRIES AMBLER, PA. Milk from Montgomery County Farms

FRANK C. FORDERER REAL ESTATE INSURANCE 2729 No. Front Street Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.* Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue Phone Hiland 3000 *Prompt Delivery Service*

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843 9:00 to 11:00 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL QUALITY is apparent in every one of our offerings . . . whether it be a tempting meal or delectable baked dessert from the Pastry Shop The **CRYSTAL** RESTAURANT and PASTRY SHOP 537-545 Penn. Street

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER

SPEARE BROTHERS **MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPTS.** 7TH AND EDGMONT AVE.

BEN PRICE De Luxe Delicatessen With home-made foods and pastries of the finest quality—made fresh daily. You are invited to inspect our newly enlarged sanitary store! 718 WELSH STREET

The Pick of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service! BERGDOLL'S DAIRY Phone Chester 5-2328 BOOTHWIN, PA.

RETREAD TIRES Save money with safety! Our guaranteed even-cure process gives near the mileage at HALF the new-tire price! **HARRIS & LEONARD** 1301 to 1305 WEST NINTH STREET Phone Chester 2-9387

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co. Department Store Erie, Pa.

Advanced Sale of Fur Coats and Blankets, and Furniture Sale in Progress.

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart *Haberdasher* *Just around the corner from* 19 NORTH THIRD STREET *"Be Kind to Your Clothes"*

CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS **Model** 1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

SPRING IS HERE! May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds. Personal Service at Reasonable Prices Hughes Drapery Shop 231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg PHONE 3-8138

HAROLD'S *Cleaners and Dyers* *May we serve you? NEW LOCATION* 2nd and Walnut Streets 3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

SOUSAN'S PHARMACY Squibb Toiletry Products 8023 YORK ROAD

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY ESTABLISHED 1874 *"The Market for Good Things to Eat"*

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry. **Parkdale Market** *Everything for the Table*

KARP *Cleaners and Dyers* Summer Dresses, White Flannels expertly cleaned. Eight-Hour Service 120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

PHILADELPHIA

MEYERS DAIRIES AMBLER, PA. Milk from Montgomery County Farms

FRANK C. FORDERER REAL ESTATE INSURANCE 2729 No. Front Street Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.* Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue Phone Hiland 3000 *Prompt Delivery Service*

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PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

See Frigidaire First and Save! *Second Floor at* **POMEROY'S** Dial 6111 for Representative

Golden Perfect Butter! 2 lbs. for 67c Same quality that made Saylor's famous **SAYLOR'S** Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6233

SCRANTON

for Vacation and the rest of summer . . .

TWO GOOD months of hot weather still ahead, so get a cool Palm Beach for "a balanced wardrobe" during the rest of this season, and for the many summers ahead. $17.75 (coat and trousers).

SAMTERS

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT 140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263 Shoe Repairs

C. M. DARLING ART SHOP SCRANTON LIFE BLDG. *Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing* Select your Christmas cards now—and here

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY WOODLAWN MILK ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

SAUL RUBINOW *Printing* 334 Adams Avenue Phone 8553

Joseph A. Sheeley "Quality Drug Store" Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street *Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes* ICE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Unique

Maybe there is something new under the sun, after all. It was in the middle of a Surrey pinewood, the other day, that we met a man who had taken part in what he humorously described as "the only unique thing in railway history since whoever-it-was produced the Puffing-Billy."

He had, he said, recently journeyed to Scotland to travel from Glasgow to Spean Bridge, in the Western Highlands, in something very different in the way of trains. Every passenger in every compartment of every carriage was a Cameron.

"You know, Mr. Stephenson, I think you've got something there!"

The Chief of the Clan Cameron was holding a rally at his castle in the Highlands. It was, our friend told us, the greatest meeting of the Camerons since the days of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

But not merely did every carriage of the special train carry its complement of Camerons. The London, Midland, and Scottish Railway had arranged things so that Fireman Cameron raised the steam, Guard Cameron waved the green flag, and Driver Cameron set the wheels turning.

We did not ask our informant his name.

Gypsies of Golf

Talking of Scotland, let us go on to golf and to England—to Sandwich, Kent, to be precise, where the British Open Golf Championship was held. For it was here that a correspondent reports encountering for the first time one of a colorful but diminishing set of people, the "Gypsies of Golf."

Our correspondent was driving through the tortuous streets of Sandwich, one of the historic old Cinque Ports of England, when he found himself being energetically "thumbed" by an extremely bronzed gentleman whose appearance was rather suggestive of the traditional Scottish music hall comedian. He had a vivid tartan beret, a necktie to match, and a plaid scarf flung carelessly round one ear.

"Are you going up to London, Chum?" he asked. And it was because our correspondent was going up to London that he learned of the dwindling community of peripatetic caddies, who, by devious means, contrive to appear in search of temporary employment at links where important golf events are taking place. This particular caddy had come all the way from Scotland to Kent, but failed to "click," as he put it, and was going on somewhere else.

"Some of these caddies are well-known characters with great experience of golf and golfers," writes R. M. S. "But it seems that these golf gypsies will not endure much longer. And if they are always picturesque, as was our Scottish wayfarer, then the game is going to lose some practical philosophers—and a rich dash of color."

A Few Hints

From England we will beat the airway companies to it and take a swift hop to Canada. K. N. (writing from Scandinavia) tells that in Winnipeg she noticed the following hints for making life easier for citizens and newcomers:

The "Welcome Wagon" is an automobile which brings brides and new residents samples of bacon, soap, milk, and even theater tickets.

The "Library Wagon" takes books round to outlying districts of the city.

The largest laundry has installed large red boxes similar to post boxes round the same outlying districts for residents to "post" their soiled linen in. One just puts one's address on the linen; and, when washed, it comes straight home.

Ingenuity

Walking across Putney Bridge, over London's Thames, N. E. T. heard the sound of an automobile engine coming apparently from the water below. She joined a crowd on the bridge side to see what at first appeared to be a ferry taking a car of the Model T era across the water. Wondering why it should be ferried when there was a perfectly good road above, she looked more closely and saw that the rear wheels of the car were being made to drive a propeller under the flat base of the "ferry," which was thus sent through the water at a fair speed.

The Skipper

Which seems a good hint for anyone who happens to have an ancient auto and a river barge, but lacks a motorboat. J. A. M.

Canadian Geese Sprucing Up

Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

Still Following the Leader

Daily Anecdote

Out of Sight

In a story told to him by one of his elders, Dr. A. Bonar, the famous Scotch minister, once gave this graphic illustration of how one should serve Christ.

The elder noticed a crowd before a shop in Glasgow, and looking in, beheld an auctioneer offering a picture for sale. The picture was extremely large, completely obscuring the people's view of the auctioneer, but he could be plainly heard saying, "Now look at this side of the picture, and now at this side."

"I never saw the speaker," said the elder to Dr. Bonar, "but I saw the picture. So," he added, "we should speak and work for Christ. He should be all, and ourselves out of sight."

Brevities

Chats: Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some seem to grate upon us.

Santa Fe Magazine: There is always a tie between a father and son, says a Rotarian speaker, and if there is, you can wager the son is wearing it.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: An economist deplores the fact that Americans chew a million dollars' worth of gum weekly. Yes, but just look and listen at the action we get for our money!

In Lighter Vein

And He Slept in His Clothes

"Are you a college man?"

"No, a horse stepped on my hat."

Ohm My!

"Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo."

"Really?"

"Yes, everything he has on is charged."—Flex-Set.

Says "Yes" Now and Then

She: "Im awfully glad you've got a part in the dramatic society's next show. Have you much to say?"

He: "Practically nothing. I'm playing the part of a husband."—Kentish Mercury.

The Reason

Jenkins: "I never could see why they always call a boat a 'she.'"

Johnson: "Ever tried to steer one?"—Our Paper.

It Can't Be Done

Silas Clam
Lies on the floor;
He tried to slam
A swinging door.

Never Fails

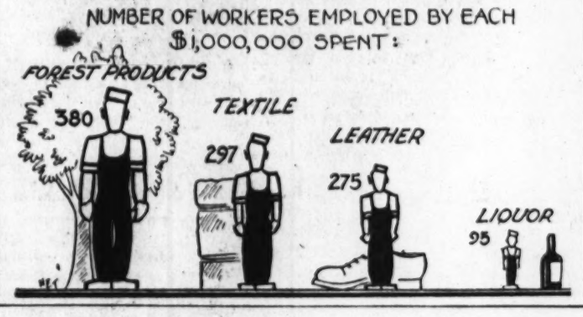
"To make a girl laugh at your jokes is really quite simple."

"Yes? How?"

"Pick out one with pretty teeth or one who has dimples."

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.



Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Consulting Customers

A. C. Caldwell, a Chicago druggist, has increased the sales of his school supplies 300 per cent by the simple expedient of inviting two boys to accompany him on his buying trips. He calls the boys his "assistant buyers." One of them is only 13, a pupil in grammar school; and the other is 16 and goes to high school.

The remarks which the boys make are the deciding factors in all Mr. Caldwell's purchases. He has found that their selections are excellent. Everything which they said would sell, actually did sell. "Consulting customers" certainly increases profits!—E. M. M., Hamden, Conn.

One-Word Descriptions

By Grenville Kleiser

1. As independent as Henry Ford.
2. As taciturn as Vice-President Garner.
3. As self-possessed as J. P. Morgan.
4. As frank as Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.
5. As astute as Thomas E. Dewey.
6. As dignified as Chief Justice Hughes.
7. As enthusiastic as Walter Winchell.
8. As self-effacing as Helen Keller.
9. As ingratiating as Major Bowes.
10. As defiant as Tom Girdler.

Did You Ever Wonder

Which Would Be Traveling Faster—a Ship Sailing at Ten Knots, or an Automobile Going Ten Miles an Hour?

Since the speed of automobiles, trains, airplanes, etc., is usually expressed in terms of miles an hour, a landlubber might think that since a ship's speed is reckoned in "knots," it should be stated in "knots an hour." Actually, however, the speed of a ship is spoken of simply as so many knots, because the knot is a unit of speed used to designate the number of nautical miles an hour that a ship travels.

This use of the word "knot" comes from the using (before the days of the patent or taffrail log) of a log chip and line to reckon the ship's speed.

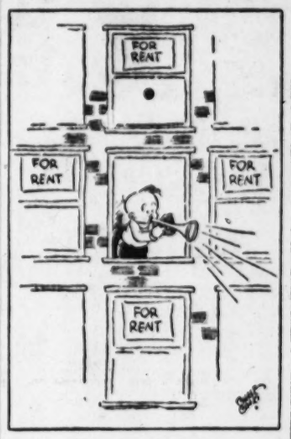
The log chip was a small board cut somewhat in the shape of a wedge of pie, with lead weighting along the curved edge. The log line, with knots of colored cloth every 47 feet 3 inches, was wound on a reel. The free end of the the line was fastened to the log chip. The log chip would be thrown over the stern of the ship and, due to its weighting and shape, would float point upwards at right angles to the ship's course, remaining almost stationary in the water as it dragged out the log line from the freely revolving reel on the ship.

The number of knots on the log line which would run out in 28 seconds would indicate the speed of the ship in nautical miles an hour, because 47 feet 3 inches is to 6,080 feet (a nautical mile) as 28 seconds is to 1 hour.

The ship's speed in knots is not identical with land speed expressed in miles per hour; for the nautical mile (which the knots refer to) is 6,080 feet, which is about 1.15 times as long as the land mile of 5,280 feet. Thus, a ship traveling at ten knots is going faster, by a ratio of 1.15 to 1, than an automobile going at ten miles per hour.

Today the patent or taffrail log has largely displaced the older log chip. A rotator, resembling a propeller, is used in place of the chip. As the rotator is pulled through the water it spins round, twisting the log line, which in turn causes the ship's speed to be indicated by a pointer on a dial.— W. P. Keasbey

Jest a Minute



Cause and Effect

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Child Shall Lead

Fort Smith, Ark.

A well-known family in a small southern city had lost their home and all it contained by fire. To the mother of the family the loss seemed especially great, embracing as it did the destruction of all the old silver and family heirlooms.

At the time of the fire, there was with them a young Negro boy of whom they were very fond. After the fire the family boarded for a time, and the services of the youth were no longer needed; yet every few days found him wending his way over to see his "white folks." On one such occasion the subject of the fire came up, and the mother's eyes began to brim with tears. The Negro lad was deeply touched; so, reaching down into a pocket of his worn trousers, he brought forth his earthly all—a dollar bill.

"Here, Miss," he said comfortingly, "you take dis. I 'specs you needs it a heap worser than I does."

The woman looked at the money; and gradually a smile lighted her eyes. With the simple offer, a weight that had been bearing upon her for weeks seemed to lift. With a deep sense of gratitude she returned the money.

"You keep it, Sam," she said. "We both now see it wasn't money that I needed—I have got what I needed."

And as the youth departed, reassured by her happy smile, she added thoughtfully, "What do a few pieces of silver and some heirlooms amount to anyway, as long as there is love? And to think it took a little Negro boy to show it to me!"

Quotation for Today

WHO doeth small things well will prove to higher trusts most true.—ANON.

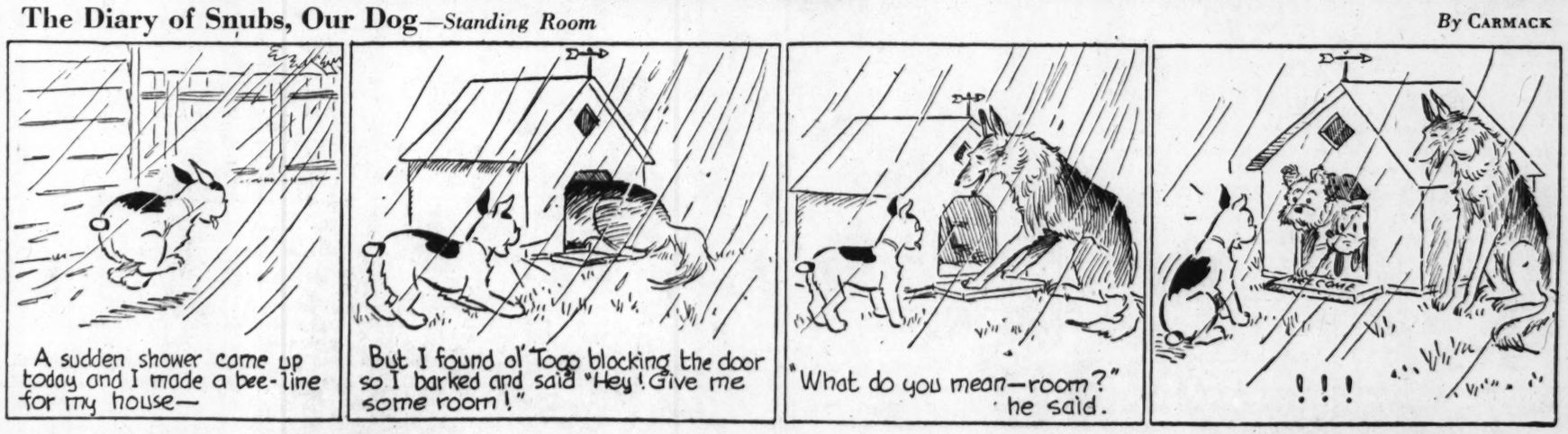
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ho, Hum!*

By Le Pelley

COME NOW, BUDDY, WE HAVE AN EDITION TO GET OUT TODAY—
I SUPPOSE SO—BUT ISN'T IT WARM—
YES—IT IS—BUT..ER..WORK IS MORE IMPORTANT
OH SURE—I WAS JUST THINKING HOW NICE THE WATER WAS ON DAYS LIKE THIS !!
HMM...
YOU SAID IT !!
MEECHUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Standing Room*

By Carmack


A sudden shower came up today and I made a bee-line for my house—
But I found ol' Togo blocking the door so I barked and said "Hey! Give me some room!"
"What do you mean—room?" he said.
!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tiny Finds a 'Plum'*

By The Hagers

SAID AUNT MATILDA, "TINY LEARNS MORE EVERY DAY; HIS PAY HE EARNS."
DOWN IN THE ORCHARD WE COULD SEE TALL TINY TEAL BENEATH A TREE.
HE CALLED, "PLEASE, MISS MATILDA, COME. I'VE FOUND DOWN HERE A GIANT PLUM!"
"OH, TINY, TINY!" LAUGHED MY AUNT. "THAT'S JUST AN UNDERSIZED EGGPLANT!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram is shared by a Salem, Mass., reader, but deals with another part of the United States:

TNENBR ANXRUNT TNSCTRZ PC BCR FNBRQCB PJZR-LCADZ QB *FQPPDN-ANZRNTB *ZRX-RNZ. BXRJTN XSSXTNBRDG QZ PCQBK UNT LNZR RC ECTTNER RUN FCQZRJTN PNOQEQNBEG CO STNHQCJZ ZNXZCBZ.

A Rebus

The letters below, in their present position, represent in partly phonetic form a seasonable sentence. The sentence contains 4 words of 3, 6, 3, and 8 letters.

C C C
S A W

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E E L R S V

How Many Sheep?

A shepherd, on being asked how many sheep he had in a fold, replied: "If I had as many more and half as many more and seven besides, I would have just 32." How many sheep did he have?

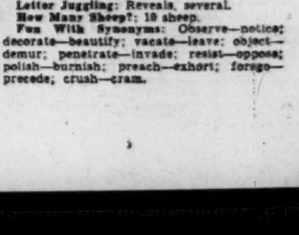
Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms today to be paired off:

1	observe	demur	
2	decorate	precede	
3	vacate	notice	1
4	object	oppose	
5	penetrate	exhort	
6	resist	cram	
7	polish	invade	
8	preach	leave	
9	forego	burnish	
10	crush	beautify	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Gem
4 Interjection
6 Hurried
7 Prohibit
8 Dye
9 Tree
10 Deputy
12 Always
13 Printer's measure
15 Encountered
16 Constellation
17 City of Chaldea
18 Several

Down

1 Anglo-Saxon money
2 To flatter
3 Indefinite article
4 Light-ease
5 Unit
7 Storing-pit
9 By
11 Procure
12 Bird
14 Might
16 Clinker lava

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

Our Grass Is Just as Green

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be plucked in strangers' gardens.—Douglas Jerrold.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Recent weather reports do not mention dust-bowls in Middle-western States. Nature apparently is doing her best to correct the moisture deficiency of previous seasons.

A Rebus: The C's on "WAS" backward—The season was backward.

Letter Juggling: Reveals, several.

How Many Sheep?: 10 sheep.

Fun With Synonyms: Observe—notice; decorate—beautify; vacate—leave; object—demur; penetrate—invade; resist—oppose; polish—burnish; preach—exhort; forego—precede; crush—cram.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That Third Term

WHEN Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan a few days ago urged voters "to keep an open mind toward the third-term question," he asked something that is rather difficult for many Americans. The advantages of an open mind are well accepted, but so are the merits of a precedent established by the first President and observed by every Chief Executive since—that of rotation after eight years in the highest national office.

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged Harry Hopkins was launching a third-term movement when the relief administrator ventured that 90 per cent of the WPA employees were for Roosevelt. Some have read a similar implication into the radio comment of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, that reactionaries will get a test of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity if they maneuver "a situation that will result in the people being given an opportunity to vote directly on the proposition of whether or not they are for President Roosevelt and his policies."

This is rather like Governor Murphy's argument that "it might be necessary for Roosevelt to run again to preserve the New Deal." Recalling some of those who have put a foot on this band wagon since Governor Earle of Pennsylvania made a running leap for it more than a year ago, one is almost inclined to ask some of them Priscilla Mullens' question, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Probably some have thought this was the most diplomatic way of putting themselves in line for White House favor.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is more astute in his assertion that "in 1940 the people will support what Roosevelt stands for, and whom he stands for." It would be extremely difficult for some older Senators in the Democratic or liberal ranks to explain a favorable attitude toward a third term for Mr. Roosevelt in view of their votes for a resolution in 1928 which said retirement after a second term had become "a part of our republican system of government," and that any departure from it would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions." Among the supporters of this resolution — aimed at President Coolidge—were Senators Alben W. Barkley, now majority floor leader; Key Pittman, Robert F. Wagner, Kenneth McKellar, Elmer Thomas, Robert La Follette and George W. Norris. Possibly the explanation would fail to another member of the group, Henry F. Ashurst, who so genially defended the virtues of inconsistency in the court-packing campaign.

On fundamental considerations, however, it does seem that the American electorate would be wise in insisting—as they very likely would—upon observance of the anti-third-term tradition.

One of the most complimentary views it has been possible to take of the New Deal has been to assume that it does represent a new temper in a vast section of the American people, a temper capable of perpetuating itself and establishing its reforms. Such a movement, if it is long to survive, must be capable of generating new leaders. Is the New Deal then a continuing philosophy or a personal rule? For many years when the Democratic Party was out of power it complained that people would not believe it had men capable of filling the highest office. Does it wish to admit now that it has only one such leader?

Executing the Utility Sentence

PUBLIC utility holding companies have known for nearly three years that they were under sentence of dismemberment into "geographically integrated systems" if their subsidiary companies were scattered over several parts of the United States. Whether this requirement is an injurious or beneficial one for the properties concerned is a matter of divided opinion, but in any event the corporations affected have had considerable time to set their houses in order and adjust themselves to the supposedly inevitable. Hence the pronouncement by William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that the SEC intends now actively to go ahead with the application of the law should occasion no exceptional stir.

If the move, already inaugurated in the utilities power and light corporation case, does cause serious disturbance it must be due to one of two reasons—either the companies had still hoped to fend off the operation of a law congress had passed, or else the commission will have proved arbitrary and prejudicial in its manner of enforcement. For as the Utility Holding Company Act was finally modified in Congress a great deal of leeway is left for the working out of solutions that will hardly leave any operating company prostrate.

If a holding company here or there has to be liquidated, that will be in aid of the simplification of pyramided structures which most competent observers had condemned even before the law was passed. Security holders in the dissolved companies presumably will receive shares in the constituent or regional operating companies, according to the indication by Mr. Douglas. And he emphasizes that the SEC intends to act constructively, not destructively, through conferences in the rearrangements that will be necessary. This promise ought to be carefully observed.

The Policewoman's Lot

The Law is the true embodiment
Of everything that's excellent
It has no kind of fault or flaw
And I, my Lords, embody the Law.

SO SANG Gilbert and Sullivan's Lord Chancellor. But Paris has decreed that its women may no longer simulate the bobby who with "uplifted hand" is found "conducting the orchestral Strand." A year's experiment has come to an end, according to report, and Parisian policewomen are being retired to clerical work *sans* uniform.

That masculine Paris wished to retain for its own exclusive wear the nattiness of the gendarme's uniform is a suspicion only feminists might whisper. Actually the policewomen have been retired because *les Parisiens* refused to recognize the strength of a womanly arm of the law.

Outside of France, in Germany, England, and the Scandinavian countries, however, the popularity of women police is increasingly strong. And in Europe there are more than 1,000 mighty women of the law. Whatever the reasons for the present Parisian ban, it is doubtful that the democratic "City of the Lily" will permanently forbid its women to assist in crime preventive work and juvenile cases, fields to which they bring peculiar talents, and do possess "everything that's excellent."

The City in Britain

BIRMINGHAM, third in size among the cities of the United Kingdom, recently held a great pageant to celebrate the centenary of its Charter of Incorporation. Eight thousand citizens took part in the pageant, it was repeated every day for a week, and involved a stupendous amount of organization and labor—facts that form no small tribute to the pride and affection with which the inhabitants regard their city.

This tradition of civic loyalty is widespread in Britain today. It has survived with a strength that is perhaps a shade remarkable; for the cities no longer extend, as corporate bodies, the same protective influence over the life of the individual. They are not forced to be the watch towers of freedom, and the bulwarks against aggression, that they were in feudal times; and the liberty of the citizen, and the privileges of guilds and companies, are no longer largely preserved by the power of the city community. It is heartening to note, therefore, how much voluntary and unselfish service they receive, and how high is their prestige that renders "the freedom of the city" an honor of the first rank.

Thunder Over Pennsylvania

A HIGH-SOUNDING label has been attached by Governor Earle to his special assembling of the Pennsylvania lawmakers to uphold the virtues of "constitutional government." They are to repel a "judicial invasion" not only of the executive and legislative branches, but of the people's rights and prerogatives, by the State's high court, which he described as the creature of "a shamelessly political conspiracy engineered by the Republican leadership in Pennsylvania."

In short, the Pennsylvania airs are again filled with political resonances, and there can be no question that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, with its generous Democratic majority, is responding with alacrity to the Governor's call to assert its primacy over the courts by taking over the pending Dauphin County grand jury inquiry into charges of corruption against the Earle Administration. The latter, outcome of a bitter primary and an interplay of Democratic aspirations that evoked something more than plain-speaking, is scheduled to begin in two weeks before a Republican court.

In short, the Democratic family row has played squarely into Republican hands, and the Governor's impressive terminology of "judicial dictatorship" cannot disguise for any close observer of the Pennsylvania quarrel that he and his associates are fighting for their political lives. Yet here is a man who a short six months ago faced a vista of high party preference that mirrored nothing less than the White House if all went well. Then came the primary and the flinging of the monkey wrenches, furnishing the opposition with charges which it is confident will return Democracy in the Keystone State to its old obscurity.

The moral of the piece, if there is one, must remain unclear until it is revealed whether Governor Earle has set the stage for a fundamental test of the respective authority of the judicial and legislative branches of the State Government, or whether, as his opponents assert, he is merely preparing some whitewash in his boldly critical move against the State's high court.

The special session is his third recourse against judicial review of his administration. That impeachment is the objective of the grand jury proceedings there is no doubt. This was threatened against the Governor by the Republican campaigners during the primary, when they entered the fray with this threat if the Governor did not resign. It appears, therefore, that the Pennsylvania book of politics is to have several further entries of more than passing interest to lay o[illegible]vers as well as partisans.

Anthology of Oxford

Book News of the Day

OXFORD is an ancient university, but the best part of ANATOMY OF OXFORD, an Anthology of Oxford, compiled by C. Day Lewis and Charles Fenby (London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.) is its modern sections. Some of the older quotations, however, have a value in either eloquence or pungency, or in both. There is Matthew Arnold's rhapsody, of course, followed by Wilde's "In spite of Keble College, and the tramways, and the sporting prints, Oxford still remains the most beautiful thing in England"; alongside which may be set John Bright's pithy description of the university as "the home of dead languages and undying prejudices."

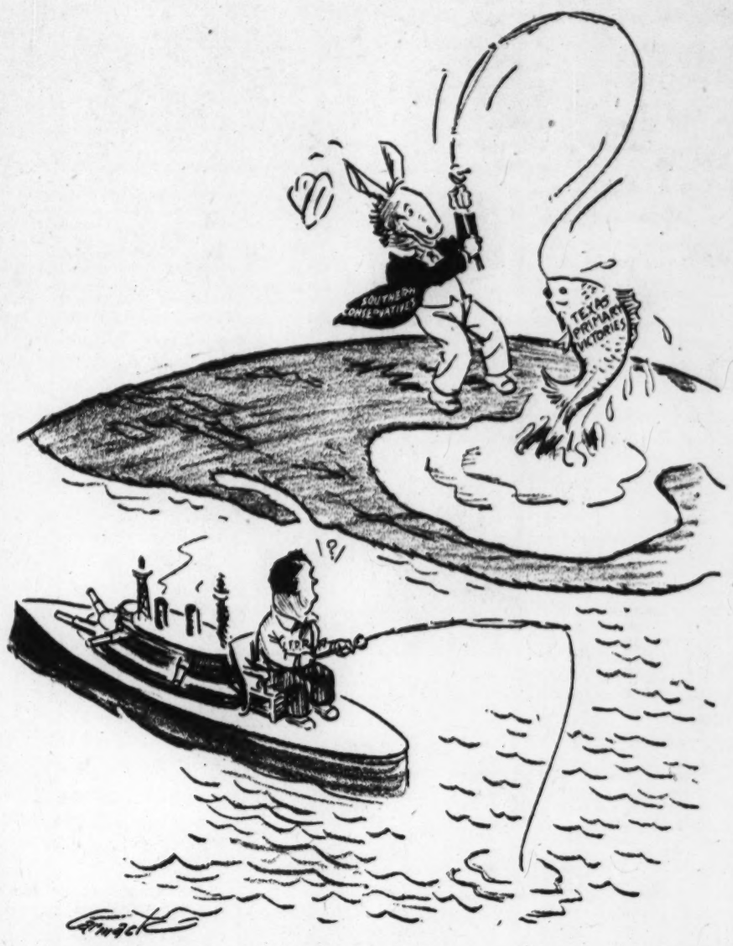
But, generally speaking, the older extracts that are amusing are hackneyed: and those that have been unearthed by the independent research of the compilers are dull. There is one ancient author, Nicholas Amhurst, whose "Terrae-Filius" is made the source of many a half-page of profound boredom. Yet even Amhurst hits on one happy phrase, when he describes the dons of his time as "grayheaded novices and reverend Hottentots."

The newer sections are of much greater value, for they are a definite addition to the corpus of Oxford writing. Sir John Simon, for example, speaks of his "secret conviction that this university is the greatest of human institutions," whilst Mr. Arthur Greenwood says that "Oxford is still one of those benighted cities, which live in the dead Middle Ages," and Ramsay MacDonald calls her "a painted lady, from whom Labor has nothing to expect." In this matter, however, MacDonald must have considered that the expectations of Labor differed from those of his son, Malcolm, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the latter went up to Queen's.

Oxford through the ages has been renowned for the production of "characters"; and this "Anatomy" devotes a special chapter to their eccentricities. It recalls, for example, that Jowett, the most famous Master that Balliol or any other college ever had, once went out for a long tramp with an undergraduate without speaking a word, except at the very end, when he advised him to "cultivate the art of conversation." But it is generally thought that Oxford ceased producing these robust individualists over a generation back. Messrs. Day Lewis and Fenby, however, do not subscribe to this defeatist doctrine, and they bring their cavalcade of notable figures to a conclusion with a portrait of the clergyman who officiated at the marriage of the present reviewer less than three years ago.

They remind us, among other things, that a certain Dr. Moore, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, once fined Lord Randolph Churchill five guineas—five shillings for being without cap and gown, and £5 for impertinence; that Cecil Rhodes, at Oriel, "went to few lectures, and was warned about his idleness"; that when Mr. (now Sir Herbert) Samuel had a docker to address a meeting in his rooms in 1891, Mr. Arthur (now Lord) Ponsonby, the eminent Socialist peer, with a group of friends, screwed up Sir Herbert's door, and fervently sang "God Save the Queen," and that the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield, sometimes used to race Dr. Bridges, the author of "The Testament of Beauty," who drove "a very old and battered Ford car." Interspersed between the extracts are three interludes by the compilers. These have the merit of being short. H. H.

Competition?



Twilight at Surabaya

WHAT greater masterpiece of modern fiction than "Victory," unless perhaps "Lord Jim"? It is largely a matter of personal choice which is Joseph Conrad's masterpiece. And it was in Surabaya, lively Javanese metropolis today, that "Victory" commenced.

The present city is, of course, several miles from the seaside town of the master's day. The great steamship piers have turned the quiet port into a place of clamor and confusion of night-and-day arrivals of far-come craft from many lands. But yonder is a down-at-the-heel sort of sailors' tavern that, if your information is authentic, is the German inn where you first met Heyst, in "Victory."

* * *

In the broad bay in those days you might have found windjammers of many types and sizes from all the Seven Seas. Often Lingard's brig, which is to say the trading craft of 300 tons or some such on which Conrad spent a dozen years in these waters, would at one time and another have been among them. She might have come in from a long cruise through the Banda Sea or the Moluccas, those sweet-scented "Isles of Spice." Or perhaps she was about to sail for the western, and in those days somewhat insecure, coast of Sumatra. She would make ports far up mysterious and little-known rivers like that of "Lord Jim's" final home or perhaps cruise among the Seven Isles of Freya's lonely abode.

Yonder in the harbor, in a far corner and seemingly abandoned, is even now an ancient brig. Her sides are scarred, her bulwarks battered and many an "Irish pennant" flutters from her rigging. Very likely she was of the epoch of Joseph Conrad out here. Maybe, on a moonlit night in some remote island port in all the magic and mystery of the unfamiliar East, she lay side by side with the doughty little brig of Lingard. Perhaps—thought that thrills—her worn decks even knew the master's own step.

* * *

Lives there one who can come here and, despite the modern docks, the clatter of crane and winch and the shouts in twenty tongues, not feel at this twilight hour weaving about him the spell of "Youth," or "The Outcast of the Islands," or "The Shadow Line"? It is a potent spell as the swiftly passing tropical twilight falls over the harbor and the vivid kaleidoscope of the western sky fades into a soft pearl gray. And you cannot but wish that yonder old brig might, by virtue of some Eastern witchery, be endowed for a little with somewhat of her lost youth, that you and she might sail away yonder into the sunset, through the Conrad sea into the mystery of an unchanged East. M. T. G.

The Wide Horizon

What Is a Writer?

By Blair Bolles
From The Saturday Review of Literature

IT IS impossible to establish a satisfactory definition of a writer. The Federal Writers' Project at present unquestionably includes—and its contemplated extension would certainly include—a variegated assortment of amateur talent whose only relation to the term "writer" is one of wish-fulfillment.

At least theoretically, the Arts Projects are stronger in the drama, music, and the plastic arts than in literature because an actor, a musician, a painter or a sculptor supposedly has credentials of training or experience which can be produced in evidence of his qualifications. Even in those fields the credentials are, as we implied, sometimes theoretical; conceivably some of the actors, for instance, could produce no more substantial credentials than a desire to act.

Unfortunately, the woods are full of writers whose only credentials consist of a desire to write. The editors of Story Magazine estimate that there are 500,000 amateur short-story writers at present operating typewriters in this country. The quantity of amateur poets must be greater; add the would-be novelists, essayists, and dramatists—only a research job among editors and literary agents, who are constantly on the lookout for promising material, could arrive at a fair estimate of their enormous number—and you will begin to get some idea of the amount of hopeless, unpublishable work constantly being turned out.

Many of the writers who produce this work are without employment or income, and must be taken care of by the Government. But it is no part of the public obligation to see that they are employed as writers; nor, we submit, will the Government raise the cultural level of the American people by encouraging the untalented to continue writing.

This is not to say that all writers at present on the Writers' Project, or all those who would collect $30 a week from the proposed Bureau of Fine Arts, are hopeless amateurs. But you cannot keep the amateurs out; you cannot even keep them in the minority, and it is the amateurs who need the Federal bounty more than the competent professionals. Patrons of the arts in Congress can be counted upon to know more about patronage than they do about art; and any expectation that the Bureau of Fine Arts would operate without regard to politics seems to us incredibly naïve.

Political questions are not the only ones which could make the operation of the Bureau of Fine Arts go haywire. There would also be the simple matter of what the Director and Associate Directors think is good writing and what they think is bad writing. With all due respect to the gentleman from Greenwich Village, we recall an episode a few years back when he issued an ill-considered denunciation of dramatic critics following the unsuccessful production of one of his plays.

What justifies the Federal Writers' Project is the necessity for relief of the people it employs. The Saturday Review is in favor of the continuation of relief as long as it remains necessary. But we are not in favor of the proposal to perpetuate a department of relief on the spurious and irrelevant grounds that it will contribute to our cultural development.

Swing—Wails as the "Jitterbugs" Go to Town

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"How Swing Affects Me"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am an avid listener of swing, so my topic will be "How Swing Affects Me."

It is wrong to say that all swing is good. But this fact makes me like good swing all the more. Anyone can play a hodgepodge of music, bang a lot of drums, and call it swing. That is how swing got its bad name. But my favorite band is Benny Goodman's and I'll confine my remarks to him.

Originality: "The Bugle Call Rag," "Sing, Sing, Sing," "Don't Be That Way." Needless to say, these are in a class by themselves, as distinctive as any symphony, and expressing moods with much more clarity that comes from its freedom of expression.

Beauty: "The Man I Love." What could be more simple and beautiful than this performance done by the Goodman Quartet? Not as sentimental and mushy as Guy Lombardo music, nor as crashing as regular swing.

Instrumental: Teddy Wilson's "The Devil and the Deep Blue Sea." "A Ding Dong Daddy," by the Goodman Quartette.

There are no musical compositions more interpretive than those made by swing composers, nor orchestrations better than those of Duke Ellington. "I Let a Song Go Out of My Heart" as an example.

May I say that I enjoy all kinds of music, opera, symphony, chamber, semi-classical, jazz, and swing. I have often listened to an opera and then turned on swing, with the same amount of enjoyment. Listening to all kinds of music makes me appreciate the other kinds more, and swing is rising in my favor more than ever. LEO OREL

Roxbury, Mass.

When Swing Wags Dog?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe that swing is nothing but 90 per cent jazz (with which Benny Goodman will agree) and 10 per cent ballyhoo; but lately the 10 per cent tail of ballyhoo has started to wag the 90 per cent dog jazz and there we are. With many of Mr. Goodman's ideas I am in accord; swing is indeed "just today's name for yesterday's jazz." And many of us forget that jazz, in its day, was as much pampered and exploited and condoned and fostered as is swing in our own day.

Swing will go the way of all dance forms of the past which have come for a while and given way for something newer—contrary to Mr. Goodman's wishful statement. "That's why it (swing) will never die out in America." May we ask Mr. Goodman a question or two? Did the "turkey-trot" die out? Did the "bunny hug" die out? Did the "black bottom" and "charleston" die out? They were the "swing" of their day—and they did die out. So, too, will the "shag," the "jeep," the "big apple," "truckin'," and the other modern forms die out, and be forgotten in five years—replaced by the newer forms yet to be devised and thrust upon a palpitating public.

As for Mr. Goodman's unjust statement that—"I wish he (Mozart) could listen in on one of our 'swing school' broadcasts, I have an idea he'd approve." Mozart is not here to answer; but let it be remembered: Mozart was one of the opera and classical symphonic composers of his day; today he would be no less. Are Jan Sibelius and Richard Strauss writing "swing"? They are opera and classical symphonic composers of our day. Let Mr. Goodman answer this challenging fact. DONALD CHESTER EWING

Rochester, N. Y.

Not "Native Music"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here are a few of the reasons that I don't like swing: It reminds me of the jungle and all the deadly superstitions that go with the jungle. It is barbaric and it is uncouth and it is undignified and it does degrade the mentality that desires it.

It is beyond my comprehension to understand how a normal and sane and clean mentality can tolerate it, for it is the immoral status in music. Its very rhythm is sensual and carnal and appeals only to the lowest mental animal forces within us. Listen carefully to it some time and see if I am not right in making that assertion.

If we want to maintain our democracy, freedom, and purity in this country we can help a lot by cleaning up our music. For the insane public demand for swing music which seems to prevail at the present time is just another hangover from the World War.

One of your contributors for this series on swing music makes this statement in his defense of swing music. He says: "I think America deserves a native music that doesn't come to her by way of Italy, France, or Germany, but by way of New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and New York. That music is swing."

If this contributor will look up the history of swing music or just plain jazz, for that is what it is, he will find that it is not a native music of America. He will find that it originated among the barbaric tribes of darkest Africa and was brought to this country by the colored people. Tradition says that even the name jazz is taken from the name of Jasbo Brown, a Negro musician on the Mississippi in the nineteenth century.

Omaha, Neb. EDITHE L. PATTERSON

Swing—Low and Un-American?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Do Americans want swing music? Americans need whatever has value—whatever will uplift thought, quiet strife, inspire high ideals, sustain courage, faith, hope and progress.

Swing music is not American. It is a combination of African jazz and Yiddish emotionalism. We are not an emotional people. We are rather hard-boiled and cynical, but we have a sincere yearning for intelligence and understanding.

Thanks to the radio, the symphonic orchestras, the devoted conductors and, perhaps first of all, the modest, patriotic, unselfish and untiring Dr. Walter Damrosch, Americans are developing, with amazing rapidity, a sound musical taste.

The fundamental purpose of music is to impart joy. The most deeply religious music soars to the realm of spiritual joy, without which there is no true religion.

Swing music, like anything else of value, must express an idea; therefore, it must have form, substance, outline, and color. Usually it does have color but if it has no form it is but the evanescent flame of an ignis fatuus, which is not sufficient to sustain what we should wish to call American music.

I am grateful to the Monitor for its endeavor to clarify and unfold this subject. May all musicians who truly love America help us to develop something worthy. MYRA EMMONS

New York, N. Y.

Swing or Sweet Music

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Swing music (if it can be called "music") is very disturbing to me, never restful. My radio is turned off immediately if I tune in on a swing program. Give me sweet, restful music which is indeed music to the ear. L. C.

Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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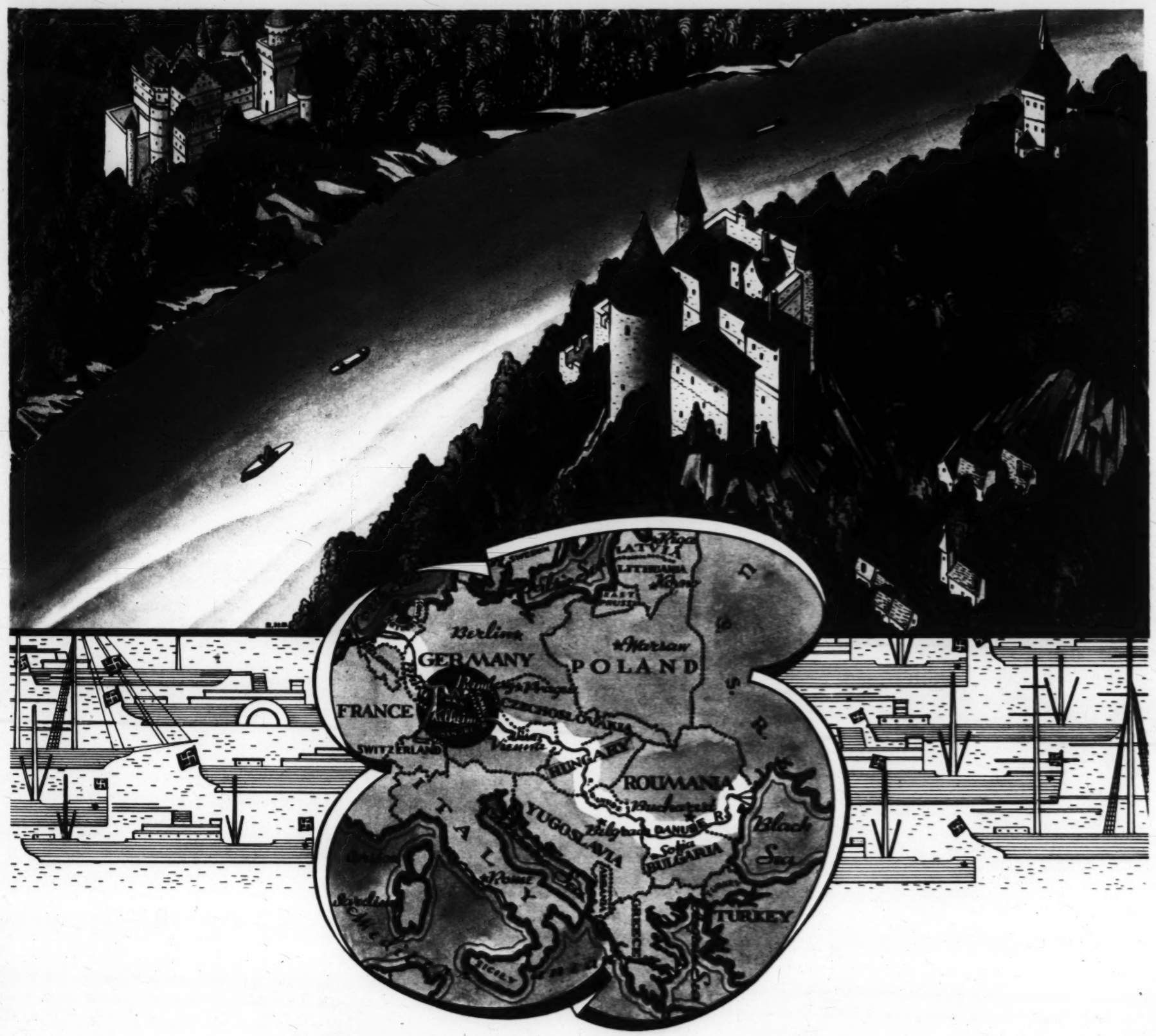


The New Danube

By R. H. Markham

THE DANUBE IS SMILING TONIGHT. Sadly smiling. I can see it, for I live upon its bank. It sweeps in a majestic flood past my window, carrying its unmeasured waters unhurried to the sea.

It is smiling because little men like me speak of "the New Danube," as though we could make the Danube new. This stream has seen empires rise and fall, religions come and go, economic systems flourish and decay, and through it all has flowed on, bounteous, generous, unperturbed, just as it does tonight, beside my window.

* * *

The old Danube was almost as German as the Rhine. The new Danube will be largely the same, for Germany wishes again to dominate the river. A new canal is to be built, connecting the Rhine and Danube, binding the North Sea with the Black Sea. This great waterway will stretch clear across a continent. It will greatly diminish the importance of the Dardanelles by bringing Bulgaria, Rumania, and southern Russia into direct touch with the Atlantic, regardless of Istanbul. It will enable Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary to ship their goods directly into northern Europe and beyond. This vital highway in Europe's network of traffic will be an artery of communication for a third of a billion people.

And it will be predominantly German. Germany will stand at the toll gates, will manipulate the locks carrying boats up and down, will supply most of the vessels, will furnish most of the trade, and offer most of the markets.

So the new Danube is the old Danube, a German river and even more than formerly, for the Rhine will be added to it. The Danube will flow into the Atlantic, will become a great river with no end, taking boats around the circle, from Hamburg through Vienna, Budapest, Galatz, Istanbul, Gibraltar, and back to Hamburg. The continent is to be circumnavigated.

Some see this as symbolic of the new era in central and southeast Europe, the German era. German waters will flow through Danubia to the sea, carrying German ships, German goods, German guns, German "kultur," and, perhaps, German domination.

The Danube is likely to be busier than ever before. Its current will carry more vessels than in all its history. This artery will pulsate with new energy. Market places will throb with buying and selling, and employment will increase; there will be a social leveling up and down; increased co-operation will follow.

Through millenniums the Danube has held out its 200 arms and 2000 fingers, offering food and wealth and beauty to myriads of men, just as it does today. For 20 centuries its voluminous waters have carried the goods of trades from camp to camp, and from settlement to settlement, as they do this evening. The Danube has borne the barks of a hundred generations and sent back the glow from the camp fires of a hundred tribes, so one wonders why we attribute such great importance to the doings of our own decade, as though we were something new.

* * *

The Danube was once a Roman river. Its first civilized settlers were Roman soldiers. In every great modern city on its banks there is a museum of Roman relics, and all its finest capitals are built over Roman ruins. As its waters once pursued their course through

TWO RIVERS BECOME ONE

The Rhine, Above, Is to Be Joined by a Canal to the Danube, Left, to Form One Stream Linking the North Sea to the Black Sea

Soibelman Syndicate and German Railroad Information Office

dark forests and across unplowed plains they carried the echoes of Roman songs from garrison to garrison, from post to post. Only recently was unearthed at Budapest, where I live, an ancient Roman organ. To the accompaniment of its music a Roman captain and his guests once sang songs.

After that, words from Slavic lips drowned out those of the children of Rome. Sad, mystic, Slavic songs echoed down Danubia's valleys. Hordes of blue-eyed, light-haired men poured out of Russia into Danubia's fertile delta, and then pushed their way, century by century, toward the center of Europe, occupying half the Danube basin. Half Danubia's children bore names ending in "ski" or "itch" or "off," and the herdsmen on her plains and hills spoke Bulgarian or Serbian or Croatian or Slovenian or Slovakian or Czech or Polish, all sister languages in the great Slav family of mother Russia.

* * *

As Danubia's Slavs moved up the stream they met the Germans who were moving down. The Slavs were as an ocean, the Germans as a mighty river, piling rich sediment in the sea and slowly pushing back its waters. There in Danubia's plains met the German and Slavic worlds, and there they still face one another. From the Black Forest beside the Rhine springs the Danube, and it flows from Ulm to Regensburg, from Regensburg to Linz, from Linz to Vienna, hundreds of miles through German lands, beside German fields, beneath German castles, in the shadows of German cathedrals.

* * *

Then it surges past the vast, commanding fortress of Bratislava, and German is suddenly swallowed up in Slav. There ends the compact German world and there begins the Slav—the Slovak, and the Czech. Practically every tributary that flows into the Danube from there on arises in a Slavic land and forms part of that vast Slavic world, which does not end until it reaches far Japan and which contains almost as many people as all the rest of Europe put together; almost twice as many as in any other single land in all the western world.

The meeting of those races makes Danubia's history as old as the ruins on its banks, as new as the water that goes by each morning; as old as Charlemagne and Barbarossa, as new as Edouard Beneš and Adolf Hitler; as new as the Anschluss, as old as the Crusades; as old as the first of all the German universities—founded in Prague—as new as the last "minority statute"—issued just recently in Prague. The new Danube is the old Danube; the old Danube is the new.

Of course, it is not exclusively a Slavic-German stream. A rather mystical old chief, Magyar, a millennium or more ago, led virile hordes into Danubia from Asia, and here their children, the Hungarians, still remain, 11,000,000 strong, wedged in between Germans and Slavs. Rome, too, left islands that could not be submerged by the Slavic sea, chief of which is Rumania. Turks came and were driven back; Avars came and disappeared; Huns came and went. All left some legacies, good and bad, but the masters of Danubia remained Germans and Slavs.

* * *

For many centuries it was a confused, chaotic mastery. Danubia was often as boisterous and tumultuous as a gold camp, as dangerous and insecure as a pioneer trail. It was Europe's chief eastern highway, a market place, a camp for three continents' soldiers. Down this valley rolled columns of crusaders, eager for prowess, fired by fanaticism, avid for plunder. As swarms of locusts, they scoured the plains and devoured the towns. Along the narrower stretches of the upper river robber knights built towering castles, threw iron chains across the stream, and took heavy toll from every vessel that dared venture up or down. Centuries long, lawlessness was Danubia's law, the only authority of which was each chief's strong right arm and shining armor.

Here in Danubia East met West: Asia met Eurcpe, and Europe conquered. The Turk rode clear to Vienna and besieged that city. Already they had taken Sofia and Bucharest, Belgrade, and Budapest. For decades Danubia's chief flag was the star and crescent, the songs it heard were Asiatic dirges, and all the resplendence which was shown from its waters reflected the jewels and gold of Turkish grandees. But, step by step, they were forced from every Danubian stronghold, so that by 1880 crescents vanished from the streams. The Danube became once and for all a European river, which meant in fact a German river.

* * *

Ethnologically, Danubia is more Slav and Hungarian than German, but politically and economically it has been a German domain. For decades the Germans controlled practically all traffic from Ulm to the Delta. Bulgaria had nothing more than fishing boats, Serbia was a land of swineherds, not of boatmen, and Rumania possessed only a primitive river fleet. 'Twas German and Austrian boats that plied upon the stream; Austria-Hungary, indeed, embraced most of the Danube River. Fully three fourths of the stream flowed through Germany or Austria-Hungary, which was governed by a German dynasty.

There was no real international control. The German regime was interrupted by two decades of international control created by the Treaty of Versailles. It had its seat in Vienna, but now must leave, for Germany has refused to participate in international control.

German discipline, organization, and aggression will sweep over Danubia, and this area will probably see more order than at any time since the Romans built camps here. It may also experience the rigors of the mightiest empire that this part of Europe has seen since Hadrian's garrisons turned Dacia into Rumania.

H. Armstrong Roberts, Hungarian Tourist Bureau

SAILING ACROSS EUROPE

Ships Far Larger Than That Shown Passing the Rhine's Famed Lorelei Will Be Able to Go On to the Danube, Passing Under the Budapest Bridges, Shown Directly Above, and South to the Black Sea

News About the Newsboys

Hardships Met in Selling Papers on Boston Streets Thirty Years Ago Led to the Establishment of Burroughs Newsboy's Foundation, Which Accomplishes Fine Things for Its Members

By Pearl Strachan

HE WAS LONELY and often hungry. He was 12 and not very big for his age, the lad from Kashoffka who stood at a street corner on Beacon Hill, yelling the names of Boston newspapers 34 years ago.

Businessmen on their way home laughed at the funny way he pronounced the names of their evening journals. But the lad pulled his little fur cap down over his red-brown curls, to keep out the whistling northeaster that swept up Tremont Street, stuck out his chin and kept on yelling his wares. He got a black eye from a bigger boy for trespassing, unwittingly, on the latter's territory. By such harsh incidents he learned the code of the American street trader.

The country he had visualized as one of wealth and ease was for him epitomized in a basement lodging in the West End, where numerous unpleasant odors merged in one overpowering smell of spoiling fruit, the unsold surplus of the merchant from whom he rented his miserable shelter for the night. It was cold there, in spite of stuffed windows and the inadequate stove. No public library or settlement house in those days offered evening hospitality. The boy found none of the home comfort he had known in his native Russian village, where his father had been the most prosperous and respected citizen, and his gentle mother "Saint Hannah," the benefactress of the peasantry. Since his mother's passing his home had become intolerable to him, and at 11 he had run away, first to Sebastopol, and then to America, where he had landed alone and penniless, without a word of the English language.

* * *

When he grew up, he vowed, he would see that newsboys had somewhere to go where they would be treated with kindness, where they would have homelike surroundings, and books to read. So the dream remained with Harry E. Burroughs, as he battled his way through the "Greenhorn School," then the public schools of Boston, running from his lessons to take up his stand on the street corner, working often late into the night, after evening school had closed. A voting contest run by the Boston Traveler in 1909 brought him a scholarship for study at the Suffolk Law School. Within a few years he established himself in a one-room office in the Kimball Building, where he now occupies a suite.

Never did his dream forsake him. Ten years ago the young lawyer, who had started his practice without a penny or an ounce of personal influence, set aside several hundred thousand dollars for a building to house a unique club known as the Burroughs Newsboy's Foundation. It is a substantial edifice in Somerset Street, next door to the dignified Boston City Club, and a stone's throw from that aristocratic organization, the Boston Athenaeum at Number 10½ Beacon Street.

The Foundation limits its membership to boys who have a street trader's license, and consists chiefly of newsboys, with a sprinkling of shoeblacks and other "street traders." They pay dues of 50 cents a year for the younger boys, a dollar for the older ones, when they have the money. The membership numbers more than 6,000. The littlest fellows who sell papers may belong, and there are youths over 20 enrolled; the average age is 14. In large, comfortable rooms they read or study, play games, attend classes in the arts, crafts, music, languages, natural sciences; and in short enjoy all the activities of the best educational and social services. The club has more than 50 instructors. It has also something which cannot be organized, which cannot be measured or charted, which does not appear on annual reports to Trustees; something which makes the Harmonica Band play as if Orpheus himself held the baton, and puts the glow of beauty into the hearts of working children, many of them embittered in infancy—saddest of all plights of the human experience—as they struggled for the right to exist in a grown-up world.

AT THE HAND PRESS IN THE PRINT SHOP

A BUSY HOUR IN THE LIBRARY

REHEARSAL IN THE MUSIC ROOM

* * *

It has something which for lack of a fuller definition might be called the essence of poetry, a quality rooted in understanding of the child heart. What schoolteachers and probation officers have failed to perform, Harry Burroughs has accomplished, time and time again, without preaching, without condemnation. The reports of the Foundation, showing so many hundred boys attending this class and that class, or so many going to Boston University, or to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on scholarships awarded by the Foundation, one thinks, "Very good. Very good indeed." But when one recalls the stories of youthful faith restored and beauty fed to the starving child-delinquent, beauty for ashes, which do not appear in any report, the work takes on a luster no figures can supply.

I learned about it at Agassiz Village, that beautiful Maine estate of some 400 acres at West Poland, not far from the well-known resort of Poland Spring. I first felt the poetic spirit of the thing as I rode on a merry-go-round, clutching a pink ticket which read:—

THE AGASSIZ VILLAGE
of the
Burroughs Newsboy's Foundation

Villager . . . . . has done himself honor in . . . . . and is therefore entitled to a ride on the Merry-Go-Round.

Spaces for the signatures of camp counselors and the date were followed by the statement that all tickets must be signed in ink.

The "Village" newsboys' summer camp, with its well-equipped cabins, Thompson Lake for boating, fishing and swimming; its gardens, fields and woods and more woods, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, beloved of the newsboys and members of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation. For a very small charge, to cover the cost of food and lodging, the newsboys can spend their vacations, with free transportation to and from the city, a distance of about 150 miles, under conditions ordinarily available only to the children of the well-to-do. Undernourished and otherwise needy boys at the Foundation, who cannot pay, are sent to the Village free of charge. Two weeks is as long as most of the more prosperous boys can remain there.

It was the merry-go-round that gave me the key to the purpose of the Burroughs Foundation. It was part of the dream of the founder's childhood, part of the magic of playtime of which the working child has been deprived. The tune of a roundabout, hidden behind the high wall of a rich man's garden, heard when he was a child, working for Wikos the brushmaker in Sebastopol, had excited his imagination, and the memory of his longing for a ride on a merry-go-round had caused him to request one for the Village green. Officials and efficiency experts raised their eyebrows, but Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz immediately saw that a merry-go-round was an actual need and they bought one. As I sped round on my painted pony I caught a glimpse of a wonderful world, in the shining eyes and the parted lips of those little street traders, lads of Italian and Jewish and Greek and Irish and many another extraction, getting all the rides they wanted, for nothing.

From then on it was easy to understand why policemen and probation

(Continued on page 12)

Egan Photo Service, and Staff Photographer

IN BOSTON'S NEWSBOYS' COURT

There, Elected Newsboys Sit in Judgment on Boys Breaking Rules. The Boy and His Father Are Before the Bench, While the Court Hears Testimony

Treasure of the Arctic

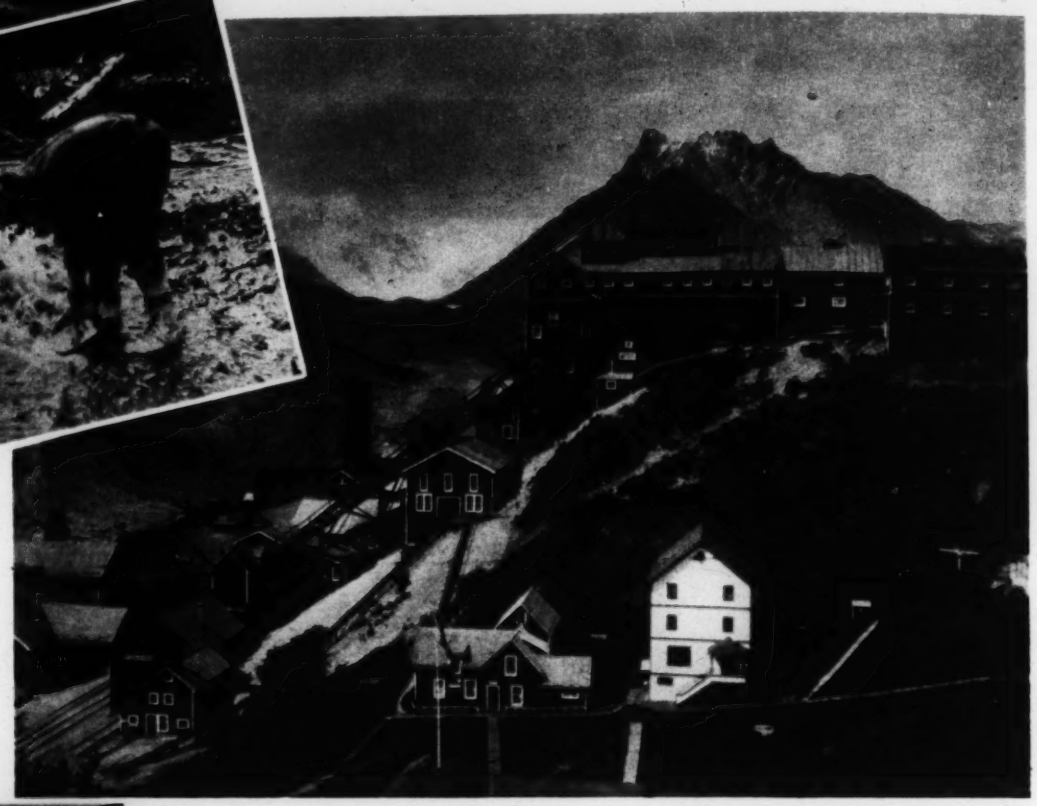
American, British, and Russian Expeditions, Accomplished or Planned, Survey Means of Utilizing Vast Stores of Fuels and Precious Metals in Icebound Areas

By D. M. Edwards

GOLD IS THE GOAL

Hydraulic Mining Near Fairbanks, Alaska, Takes More Equipment Than Panning for the Metal, as at the Right

Earl Rossman from Ewing Galloway, Wide World



COPPER IS PLENTIFUL

Kennicott, in the Copper River Country of Alaska, Has a 10 Per Cent Yield From Ore Crushed in the Mill at the Right

DeCou from Ewing Galloway

REPORTED DISCOVERY of land in the vast unexplored area of the Arctic —an expanse of approximately 1,000,000 square miles—and the further report from Washington that the United States will make an examination of the territory in the near future for the purpose of claiming the land, again focuses attention on commercial aspects of the Arctic regions.

Russian natural scientists, for the last several years, have been making intensive studies of the lands off the coast of Siberia, and other expeditions of the same nature are planned. A British expedition is now in the north, and there is little doubt that within the next few years a large number of airplane expeditions will be sent north by various countries to locate land and obtain further knowledge of the metal and mineral resources of this vast region —and they appear to be extensive, if modern facilities can make it possible to get them out with profit.

Within two decades, the airplane has scouted over more Arctic territory than all the thousands of ships combined in 300 years of northern exploration.

With the airplane constantly developing greater range, greater dependability, and greater load capacity, and with modern equipment and mining facilities improved for working under any climatic condition, two of the chief obstacles in the way of exploiting Arctic resources, are being increasingly overcome.

Gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, and other metals; coal in abundance, and a variety of valuable minerals, have been located throughout the Arctic regions.

On the northern reaches of Great Bear Lake, which extends 60 miles into the Arctic Circle, and lies close by the Coppermine River and Coronation Gulf, an excellent form of pitchblende, a black oxide of uranium and the chief source of radium, has been discovered recently and is being worked commercially. This uranium deposit is only about 60 miles south and 600 miles west of the North Magnetic Pole, which itself is about 1,200 miles south and 100 miles west of the North Pole. Also, in this same locality, lies a large store of magnetite—lodestone—a black oxide of iron, which exists in such quantities that navigation instruments are affected erratically.

* * *

Metals and minerals in large quantities have been discovered in all parts of the upper North American archipelago. Beginning with Alaska, the discovery of gold and silver, with its accompanying rush of prospectors to the Arctic wilds, is still fresh in mind. In addition, there are considerable deposits of lead, tin, coal, platinum, palladium, antimony, cobalt, tungsten, gypsum, graphite, barite, copper, iron, nickel, bismuth, sulphur, and kaolin. Some of these deposits are within the Arctic Circle and others just below it.

East of the Alaskan border, and following the general territory along the circle, stretch deposits of gold, silver, nickel, lead, zinc, and copper. This section has not been fully explored as yet, and it is believed many other ore deposits will be found. Large stores of copper have been located in the valley of the Coppermine River; around Coronation Gulf; on Bathhurst Inlet, and also on the Banks Land, one of the most northerly islands in the archipelago. Banks Land also contains deposits of limonite, lignite, dolomite, and mica.

Explorations in Arctic Bay have revealed dolomite, magnetite, iron pyrites, and rather large quantities of copper pyrites, and iron pyrites containing traces of gold and platinum. Farther east, on Baffin Land, are deposits of graphite and mica. Bylot Island, on the western side of Baffin Bay, has coal deposits, and Pond's Inlet, the southern

Ewing Galloway

OTHER ARCTIC RICHES

This Cryolite Mine in Ivigtut, Greenland, Is the Only Place in the World Where the Mineral Has Been Found in Paying Quantities. It Is Used Everywhere in the Manufacture of Aluminum

Banks Land, and over to Parry Islands boundary of Bylot Island, has stores of hematite.

One curious Arctic anomaly resides in the fact that this frigid section of the world is provided with an abundance of fuel—bituminous coal and lignite. Practically all around the polar basin runs an irregular belt of coal. Starting in Alaska, it is reported again in the valley of the Mackenzie River, near the Alaskan boundary. Then it extends spottily through the Great Bear Lake and Coppermine River regions and up to Banks Land, and over to Parry Islands and Melville Island, lying close together and far up in the Arctic Ocean, where bituminous coal has been found to a thickness of 50 feet. A little farther east, on Ellesmere Land, only 500 miles from the North Pole, coal is reported, with a thickness of 25 feet. Thence it runs down to Bylot Island, Baffin Land, and Cumberland Sound. On Greenland, coal has been mined for years. Thence the belt extends to Iceland and to Spitzbergen, where coal was discovered in 1861 with an estimated store of 10,000,000,000 tons; thence, off Russia and Siberia, to Franz Josef Land, to Nova Zembla, and around to Bennett Island and then Wrangel Island, near Bering Strait, where lignite has been found and used by various explorers.

* * *

Greenland, 1,600 miles long and 900 miles wide and practically a continent, is supplied with a greater variety of metals and minerals than any other known Arctic lands, so far as they have been examined. Its northernmost coast is only 400 miles from the North Pole, and it extends a few hundred miles below the Arctic Circle. With few exceptions, profitable mine production has not been possible, because of the rigorous climate and transportation difficulties. Greenland has a large deposit of cryolite, a source of aluminum.

Greenland has considerable stores of coal, and lesser deposits of iron, tin, copper, chrome iron ores, and some traces of gold, but as yet these have not shown to any important extent. There are also deposits of zircon, one of the sources of zirconium, a rare metallic element; apatite, a crystalline phosphate of lime; feldspar, fluor-spar, galena, graphite, magnetite, quartz, siderite, wolframite, calcite, calamine, soda, mica, limestone, molybdenite, garnet, asbestos, willemite, zincblende, and gypsum; and 50 or more lesser valuable minerals have been reported.

In contrast to other frigid lands, Iceland is poor in metal or mineral resources, though two of the latter are of considerable importance. Iceland has large deposits of bauxite, a source of aluminum, and it has the only mine in the world of double refracting feldspar, which is used by opticians and in optical tests and experiments. This mine is owned by the Government. The land has some iron, which it manufactures into metal wares, and some coal, much of which it exports.

Jan Mayen Island, another odd spot, lies about 300 miles north and east of Iceland. It is only a few hundred square miles in extent. It has an extinct volcano, with its crater 8,000 feet above sea level. The island has stores of iron and copper, but lack of transportation and rigorous climate have prevented their profitable working.

* * *

Spitzbergen, 700 miles out in the Arctic Ocean and 600 miles from the North Pole, has a varied supply of metals and minerals, some of particular note. It has enormous beds of purest gypsum—100 square miles—from 10 to 30 feet thick and separated by limestone layers. It has an estimated coal deposit of 10,000,000,000 tons. Specks of alluvial gold have been reported at Coal Bay; but no evidence of placer gold sufficient to indicate profitable commercial possibilities. It has small stores of silver, lead, zinc, copper, magnetic iron ore, asbestos, magnetite, molybdenum, phosphatic deposits, and oil shale, with possibilities of oil.

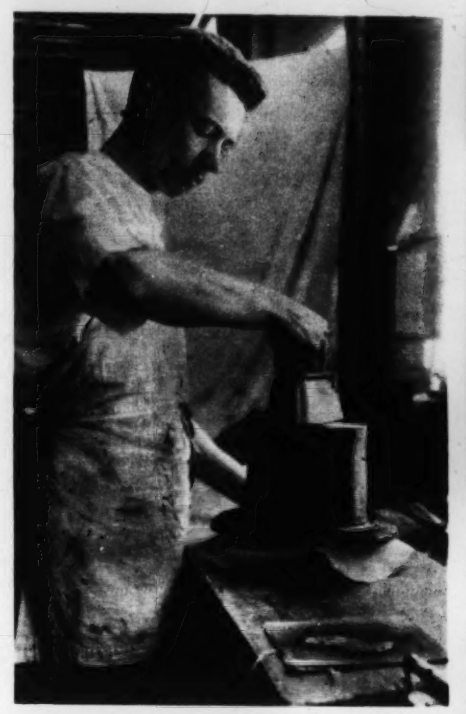
Franz Josef Land, 500 miles from the North Pole, is rich in lignite; has large areas of gypsum, and lead, asbestos, zinc, magnetite in lesser quantities. It is also volcanic and composed mostly of basalt rocks with the mountains rising 5,000 feet or more.

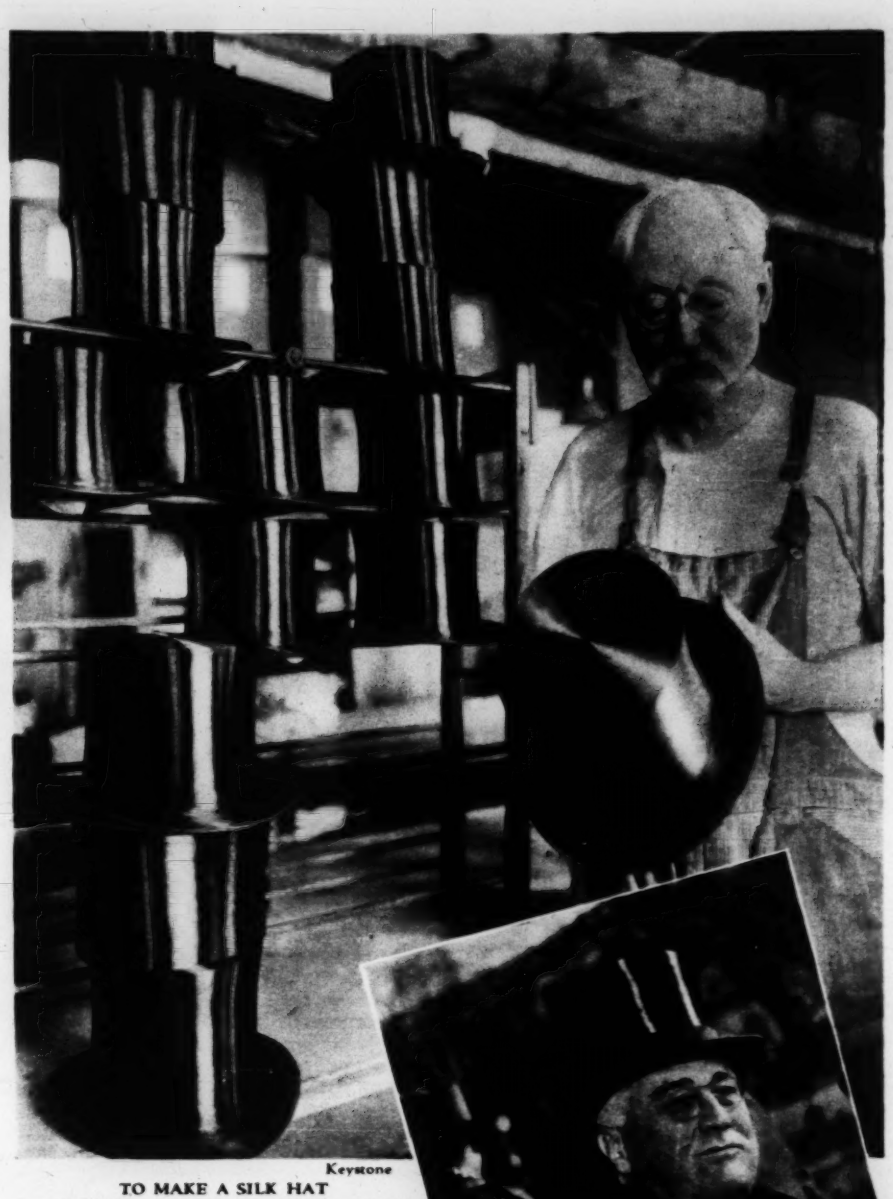
Off the Siberian coast, Nova Zembla has deposits of coal and copper and some traces of gold. Bennett Island, 400 miles out in the Polar Sea, has its basalt rocks covered and interspersed with browncoal. Wragnell Island, near Bering Strait, has deposits of lignite. Siberia's great resources of gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, and other metals and minerals, are practically all below the Arctic Circle; as are its coal deposits, estimated at 400,000,000,000 tons.

Giving Us the 'High Hat'

M. Fleugelman Has a Near-Monopoly on Making Silk Toppers for Statesmen and Opera-Goers in the United States, and He Has Theories About How They Should Be Worn

By Evelyn Roe





Keystone

TO MAKE A SILK HAT

It Takes Four Years to Learn How, But Six Dozen Hats a Day Are Turned Out by the Shop Described in This Article. The Worker at the Top of the Page Is Ironing the Crown of a Topper, While Some of the Finished Products Are Being Inspected Above

ASK MR. M. FLEUGELMAN what he would rather do than anything else in the world, and he will tell you, "Make silk hats."

That probably is because he makes silk hats. He has been making them for 50 years. Ask him what the "M." stands for and he will tell you, a little reluctantly, "Maximillian." "Call me M. Fleugelman," he says, "and anybody will know who you mean." For he has what he believes is the only high-hattery left in the United States. "Anyhow, I've got the whole high hat workers' union working for me," he says, triumphantly. "Once it was a big, strong union."

His foreman breaks in. The foreman is a strong, pleasant-looking man. "Now it's a strong little union. And a happy union, too. Nothing happens to the men here, when the years creep up on 'em. See that man down there? Been making high hats for 40 years. See that one next to him? He's been making 'em 50. It's all hand work. A man don't have to retire unless he chooses to. Once a silk hat maker, always a silk hat maker—at least, so long's he wants to be."

* * *

Mr. Fleugelman nodded approval. It gives him satisfaction to be the proprietor of a business where men can just go on day after day doing what they do best, not being afraid of losing their jobs.

Mr. Fleugelman began to work in the hat business when he was 13. His father was a storekeeper, the kind of man who thought all his sons should have a trade. Then if they wanted to work for him they could.

So Maximillian learned the hat business. He was clever at it, and the next year they let him register in the union. He had to wait till he was 21 to get a union card. He worked for hatters like Edward Knox, and M. A. Cornell, and learned all about making hats. To make sure he knew the business in all its phases he went out on the road selling. You can't rightly make good hats for the retail trade unless you learn about the essential problems of that trade.

* * *

In 1904 Mr. Fleugelman established his own business. He stayed in one location for 24 years, and made a lot of friends. "I don't know," he says. "There's something about silk hats. It isn't like making shovels, or barrel staves or nuts and bolts. Silk hats provoke positive reactions in people. A man may dislike to wear a silk hat—call it a 'plug hat' derisively, but he can't ignore it. If he wears it he's got to wear it, if you see what I mean, and grows curious about the best angle to wear it to suit his own style.

"There are various ways of wearing a silk hat, most of them wrong. Many's the man in public life I remember not so much for anything he ever said in a speech, but for the way he wore his silk hat. Of course, you could say I'm biased, but I think other people remember about a man's way with his silk hat, too. Long after Jimmy Walker was out of office people used to discuss the special 'bell' of his silk hats. Herbert Hoover wears his silk hats in the English manner. Calvin Coolidge wore his too far back on his forehead. If he'd let the hatter coach him to wear it differently it might have been the style, but it wouldn't have been Calvin Coolidge."

* * *

It takes from four to six years for an apprentice to learn how to make a high silk hat. There aren't so many young men eager to take up the trade as once there were, for four to six years is a long time, as youth looks at it these days. Mr. Fleugelman admits that the prospect is none too good for preserving the art, but he doesn't do much active worrying. Too busy noticing that his own men continue to turn out six dozen a day.

Former New York Governor, Alfred E. Smith, known round the world for his brown derbies, did his duty by the institution of the high silk hat during all his public life. He even invented a name for it. "Piffer" he used to call it, with a slight roll of the eye. He made the word up, and never explained what had inspired him.

President Wilson called M. Fleugelman on the telephone one day. He had received a new silk hat, and it didn't fit. This surprised Mr. Fleugelman, as he had made silk hats for the Presidents beginning with Theodore Roosevelt, always to measure, and he was very particular about them. Mr. Wilson repeated that his hat was too big, and what were they going to do about it?

Mr. Fleugelman is a round, genial man, with a ready sense of humor, and he made a little joke with the President.

"Maybe," he said, "your head has shrunk a little, Mr. President."

"No it hasn't, no it hasn't," laughed the President. "Your head never shrinks when you're President. If anything it gets a little bigger."

The Presidents' "conforms" in Mr. Fleugelman's possession are interesting. "Conforms" are a gadget, an automatic reproduction of the head size and shape. President Coolidge wore the smallest size of the Presidents since Theodore Roosevelt, 7⅛, President Taft the largest, 7¾.

They call it a "high" hat, but really it isn't any higher than any ordinary hat. It just looks higher because it's stiff.

You make the body of a silk hat of calico. You stiffen it by giving it several coats of shellac. The brim usually has three thicknesses and the under and upper side of the brim is made of merino. The best hat plush comes from France.

Sew up the pieces that make the crown, sides and brim, then press them with a hot iron, and draw them taut by steaming. The heat melts the undervarnish and sizing, and the plush and merino adhere to the stiff form without a wrinkle.

The opera hat is, in its way, a "plug" hat, but it fills a different and more sophisticated role. An alderman will go to a public function in a high silk hat and even enjoy wearing it a little, but catch him in an opera hat? Never!

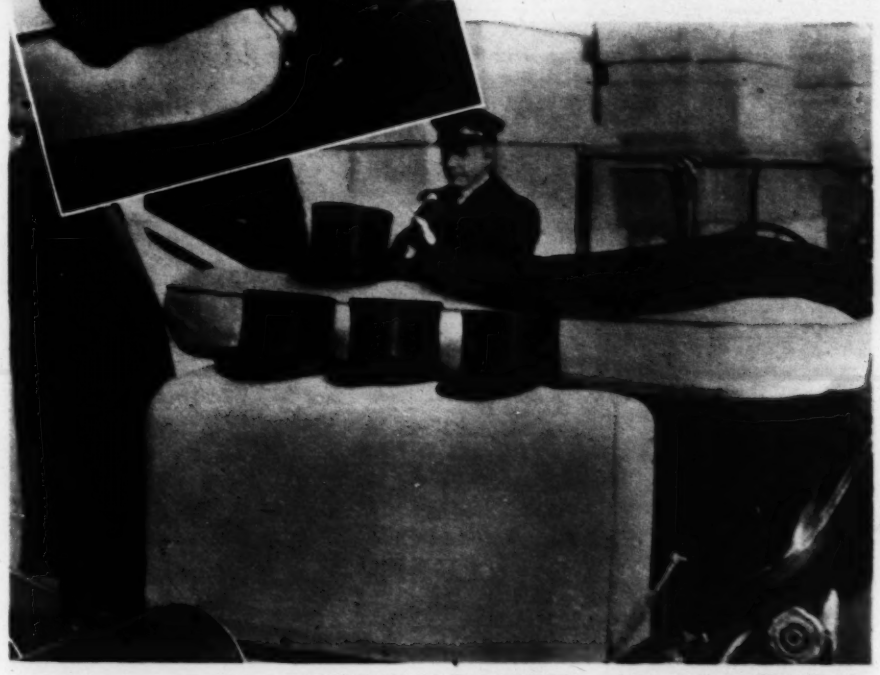
* * *

Silk hat sales provide a good economic barometer. Mr. Fleugelman could tell you sooner than a professor at the Harvard Business School just when things began to get better—by the way orders began to come in for silk hats. In the fall of 1934 retailers air mailed or wired their orders. The makers of silk hats were unable to fill the orders rapidly enough, so customers were disappointed. The "big" season is just before Christmas and New Year's.

Look in on Mr. Fleugelman and his workers and you see a contented lot of men. Surrounded by hat blocks, pieces of calico and plush, pots of shellac, hot irons and steam cones, they work away carefully and slowly with their hands, in a way that has never been equaled by a machine. "It's the kind of a job a man can take his time at and not feel lazy. The more the pains the better the hat. It's a kind of touch you develop, making silk hats. It's one of the comparatively few industries left where the handicraft is the important thing."

Ask Mr. Fleugelman if he likes to wear a high silk hat himself—on the right occasion, of course.

"Me? Sure. I wear one. Looks good on me too. I've got the head for it."



Harris & Ewing, Wide World

THE HATS OF THE MIGHTY

President Roosevelt, Like All Other Presidents and Leaders in the Western World, Wears a Silk Hat as a Sort of Symbol of Dignity. But the President and His Three Aides Left Their Hats Outside on at Least One Occasion When They Went Into the Capitol for the President's Address to a Joint Session of Congress

Friendly Rivalry of Sport

Modern Olympics Ideal of International Co-operation Needs Clarification of the Amateur Status, Matching the Spirit of the Ancient Games

By Peter Lunn
Captain of the 1936 British Olympic Ski Team

Pix, Peter Lunn

THE GREEKS HAD A PLACE FOR IT
The Olympic Games, in Ancient Times, Took Place at Olympia (Top). The Hill of Cronus, at the Left, and the Sacred Precinct of Altis, at the Right of the Picture, Are Mentioned in the Early Records. One of the Stars of the 1936 Games, Christel Cranz, Europe's Ski Champion, Is Shown, Directly Above, at the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Winter Olympics

OLYMPIA, at the extreme northwest of the Peloponnese, was the site of the ancient Olympic Games every four years, from 776 B. C. to 393 A. D. The Games were held in the Sacred Precinct of Altis, where broken pillars and scattered remains still bear witness to ancient splendor.

Outside the Sacred Precinct there stands a modern memorial commemorating the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896. Here, on March 26, 1938, was honored the name of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, who had passed on during the winter. The ceremony was performed by H. R. H. Prince Paul of Greece, in the presence of the International Olympic Committee.

The 1938 meeting of that committee had just terminated in Egypt, where they had been faced with unusual problems. Japan, expected scene of the 1940 Games, was engaged in the conflict which ultimately forced the Government to withdraw its invitation to hold the Games in Tokyo. The Austrian representative on the committee had ceased, halfway through the meeting, to have a country to represent. Moreover, skiing, one of the most popular sports in the world, had been barred from the Olympic Games owing to controversy over the amateur rule.

The most radical difference between the Greek Games and the modern Olympics is that the former were national while the latter are international. The idea of the modern Olympics, which particularly inspired their founder, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, is that the nations of the world should draw closer together in the friendly rivalry of sport.

The extremely religious character of the Greek Games is a further distinction between them and the modern Olympics. The choice of Olympia as a site for the Games was due to its religious associations; for the Hill of Cronus, which overlooks the Sacred Precinct of Altis, was a center for the worship of Zeus long before the Games were founded.

It was to their religious basis that the Olympic Games owed their stability and conservatism; it was this which enabled them to survive the Roman dominion, and even the attempt of Sulla to transfer the Games to Rome. They did not disappear till Christianity had triumphed.

The prize at Olympia was only a simple wreath of wild olive, which was cut from the sacred tree near the temple of Zeus. This has often mistakenly been taken to mean that the ancient Greeks competed in the Games with no hope of material profit. It was by his city state, and not by the authorities at Olympia, that the victorious athlete was rewarded and feted.

Therefore, though the simple prizes given at the Greek Olympics qualified them to rank as strictly amateur events, a concealed professionalism crept in through the pride of the city states in their successful athletes.

It was exactly this issue which caused the controversy between the Fédération Internationale de Ski and the International Olympic Committee, a controversy which culminated this March in the exclusion of skiing from the Olympic Games.

The present Olympic amateur rule is successful in excluding those who receive direct payment as a result of their athletic skill, and ski teachers were thus rigidly excluded from the 1936 Winter Olympics. But it is far more difficult to apply the amateur rule to those whose sporting prowess is rewarded indirectly by the country they represent, and at least three national teams at the same Winter Olympics had been trained for several months at public expense.

The situation is therefore exactly similar to that which arose at the ancient Greek Games. Direct emolument is barred, but far greater indirect emoluments creep in through the pride of the different city states, or today the pride of the different countries, in their successful athletes; indeed, today the position is accentuated, as some countries appear to regard sporting skill as a proof of national greatness.

The Fédération Internationale de Ski, commonly known as the FIS, felt that it was illogical to bar from the Olympics those who were professional ski teachers, and who ski raced in their spare time, and to admit those who were trained for several months at public expense, and who might therefore be legitimately described as professional ski racers. The FIS therefore informed the Olympic Committee that it would only continue to support the Olympic Games if the skiing events were held under the FIS amateur rule, which admits ski teachers but bars those who receive money prizes. The Olympic Committee replied that their amateur rule provided for the difficulty by regulations against broken time payments, and that it was therefore the duty of the FIS not to agitate for the reversal of the rule, but to apply it more strictly against those countries, the skiers of which were trained at public expense.

The FIS felt, however, that a strict enforcement of the amateur rule was impossible in modern Europe and that in practice it worked unfairly against a large section of the skiing world. The FIS have a reputation for rigidly enforcing both the letter and the spirit of their own amateur rule, which bars money prizes, and they did not wish to accept the responsibility of enforcing in the Olympic Games another rule which they felt to be impractical.

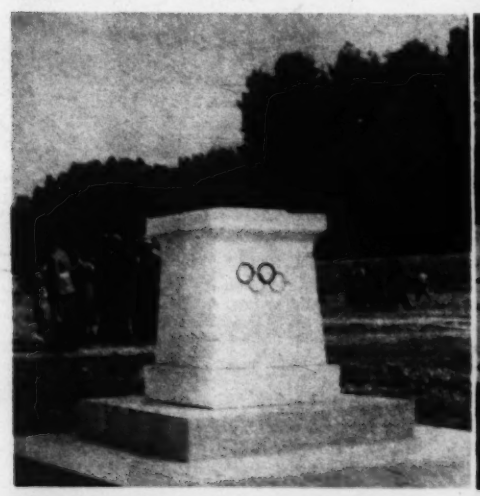
So great is the prestige of an Olympic victor today, that many of us believe it to be impossible to restrict the events to genuine amateurs, and that even if it were possible it would mean restricting them to the very rich.

Would it not be both more realistic and more in the spirit of the Games to abandon the present amateur rule and to replace it by one which, if less strict, could at least be rigidly and equitably enforced?

The admission of ski teachers to the Games, the least concession to professionalism, will ruin, we are told, the true Olympic spirit. But that spirit, which consists in concentrating on the game rather than on the victory, is being undermined today, just as it was in Ancient Greece, by the exaggerated adulation bestowed by politicians on victory and the victors.

Wide World

BUT THEY HAD NO WORD FOR THIS
Ski Jumping Was No Part of the Ancient Olympic Games, and Now It Seems That It May Not Be Part of the 1940 Games, Popular Sport Though It Is

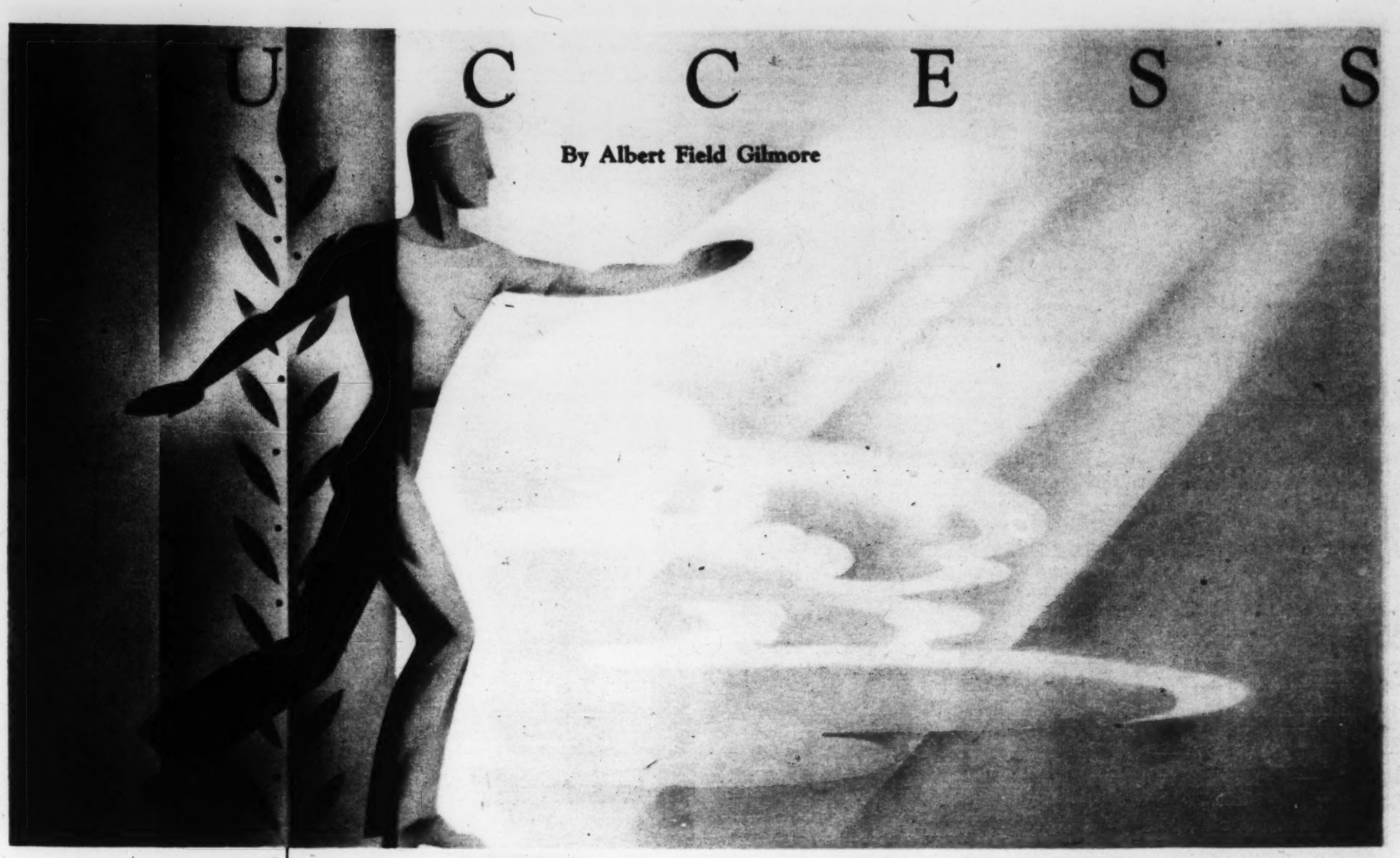


Before the 1936 Olympic Games a Relay of Torches Carried the Olympic Flame From Olympia to Berlin, Where the Games Took Place. The First Torch Was Lighted From a Fire Kindled by a Magnifying Glass and the Rays of the Sun on This Pedestal

Photos by Peter Lunn

WHERE THE OLYMPIC GAMES ALL BEGAN
Members of the International Olympic Committee Are Shown, Directly Above, Examining the Remains of the Temple of Zeus, at Olympia, Where the Games Were Held Every Four Years, From 776 B. C. to 393 A. D.

The Modern Memorial, Outside the Sacred Precinct of Altis, Which Commemorates the Revival of the Olympic Games in 1896. It Stands in the Open Space Immediately in Front of the Hill of Cronus, as Shown at the Top of the Page



SUCCESS

By Albert Field Gilmore

LIKE MANY OTHER WORDS, "success" has in its modern use drifted far from its original meaning. Where primarily it meant the outcome, result, or termination of an occurrence, of an event, good or bad, latterly it signifies only a favorable result; that is, a "fait accompli," an accomplishment. Success now generally signifies the achievement of an effort without discrimination as to the worthiness of the enterprise. That is to say, success might be used to signify the fulfillment of an evil purpose.

In this sense the burglar who enters a house, appropriates something of its contents, and gets away unscathed is said to have attained success in his purpose. While it may be asserted that he has accomplished his wicked purpose, has he in reality succeeded? Is success in its true meaning to be attained in doing evil, in committing crime, or engaging in any activity that is by its very nature a disservice to society? Undoubtedly public thought is changing in this regard. It is becoming increasingly manifest that only that which has a good purpose, only that which has for its aim and goal the desire to render society some useful service, can rightfully be characterized as successful.

Mere accomplishment of one's purpose, then, is not the true criterion for success. As this conviction grows, the evil or selfish purpose, even though it be crowned with the outcome of accomplished desire, is failure; that is, when measured by the rule of righteousness. A person assaulting his neighbor for the purpose of appropriating his possessions is in no sense governed by, or acting in accordance with, accepted standards of right. Hence his efforts are not entitled to be characterized as a success.

No more is a nation, inspired by an intense desire for glory and dominant authority in the sisterhood of nations, which attacks and overwhelms an innocent and peace-loving people through mere military prowess, entitled to be described as successful. "But," one may assert, "success attended the effort. The purpose to conquer was successful." Yes! But is mere material victory worthy to be called a success if the purpose behind the enterprise is wicked, selfish, love of glory, and self-aggrandizement?

* * *

Millions of observers of just this type of event which has occurred in recent years and is still in process would loudly negative the view that these causeless attacks have been or can be truly described as successful. To assert that evil succeeds, that is, in the long view, is to acknowledge an evil power which, operating through men and nations, can successfully withstand the omnipotence of good. Acceptance of this proposition would posit a situation which is intolerable to those who acknowledge and strive to be governed by a divine Providence, a holy Purpose, omnipotent and omnipresent, even though it may seem to be temporarily superseded by an opposing power, evil in intent, selfish and malignant in purpose.

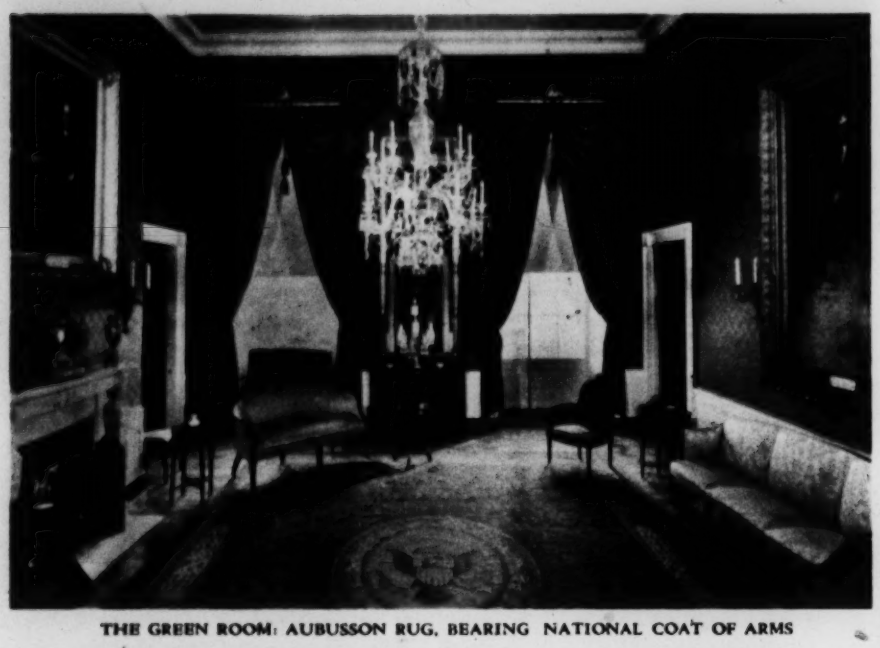
To hold that evil may finally succeed is to throw over the whole concept of a divine Power, termed God, which is, always has been, and ever will be dominant and authoritative. Christian religion denies, in toto, the belief that evil has equal potency and equal justification as an entity, a reality. When an evil purpose is pursued under the guise of righteousness and seems to succeed, a grievous mistake is made both in premise and conclusion. The situation is concisely and perfectly set forth in a brief sentence from the pen of Mary Baker Eddy, "Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 239). Truth alone is eternal, is ultimately dominant, is never in reality superseded or defeated.

* * *

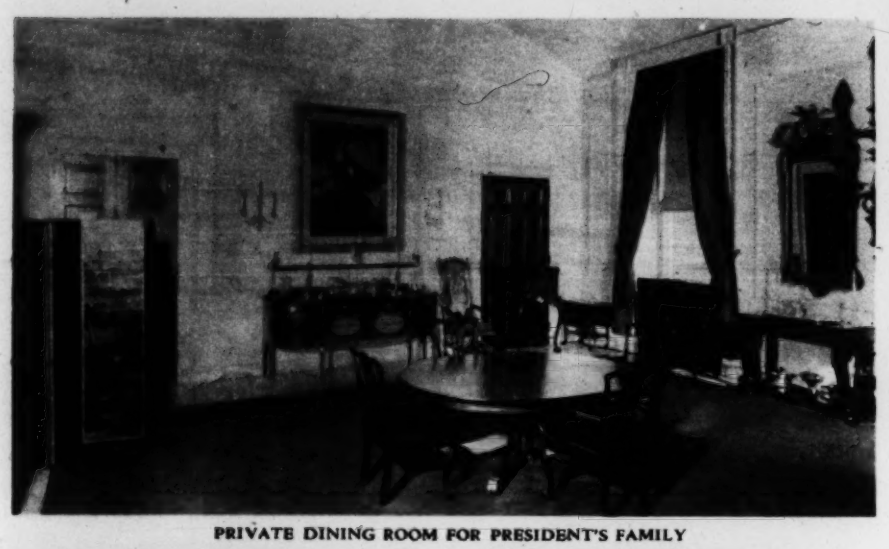
With this criterion, what becomes of the selfish purpose which, in order to win, violates every standard of decency, every rule of righteousness? There can be but one conclusion. The seeming success attendant upon wrong purpose, evil motive, is at most but temporary. Moreover, its favorable result is in fact a serious detriment to the perpetrator, be it an individual, a group, a people, or a nation, for the same Principle governs all, the few or many.

The Psalmist was sure of this when he wrote: "For evildoers shall be cut off: but those that wait upon the Lord, they shall inherit the earth" (Psalm 37:9). Contemplating the effort through force of arms to dominate and destroy another people, he declared also, "The wicked have drawn out the sword, and have bent their bow, to cast down the poor and needy, and to slay such as be of upright conversation." But this sweet singer of Israel had not the slightest doubt as to the final outcome of such unholy purpose, for he described the outcome in no uncertain terms: "Their sword shall enter into their heart, and their bows shall be broken."

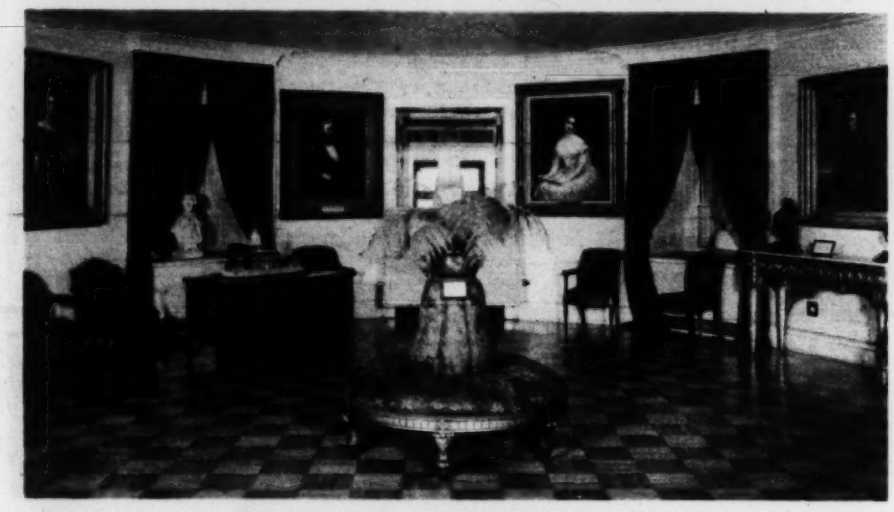
The teachings of Jesus throughout proclaimed the triumph of good, of righteousness, and of justice. Evil could never win against the ultimate victory of truth. There was, however, an important condition that his words should be accepted as the rule of life. "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Thus did he state the uncompromising fact that adherence to the word of God expressed by him would insure freedom. Freedom from what? From evil in its every form. Truth alone succeeds.



THE GREEN ROOM: AUBUSSON RUG, BEARING NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS



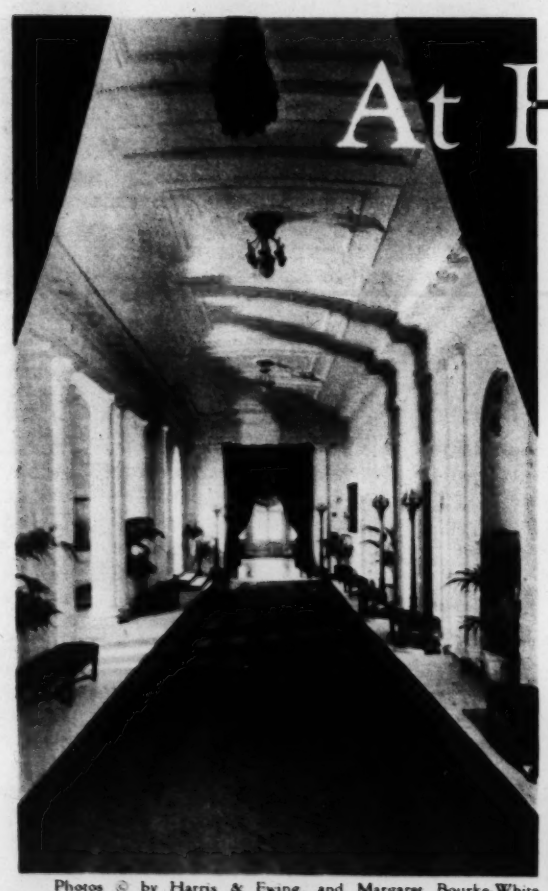
PRIVATE DINING ROOM FOR PRESIDENT'S FAMILY



THE OVAL ROOM: SCENE OF "FIRESIDE CHATS"

THE EAST ROOM: WITH FAMED "GOLD PIANO" IN CORNER

At Home in the White House



Photos © by Harris & Ewing, and Margaret Bourke-White, courtesy Eastern Air Lines

MAIN CORRIDOR: FROM STATE DINING ROOM TO EAST ROOM

EVERY SCHOOL CHILD in America recognizes the pillared façade of the White House in Washington but the interior of the mansion is much less familiar, for the simple reason the cameramen seldom get a chance to photograph it.

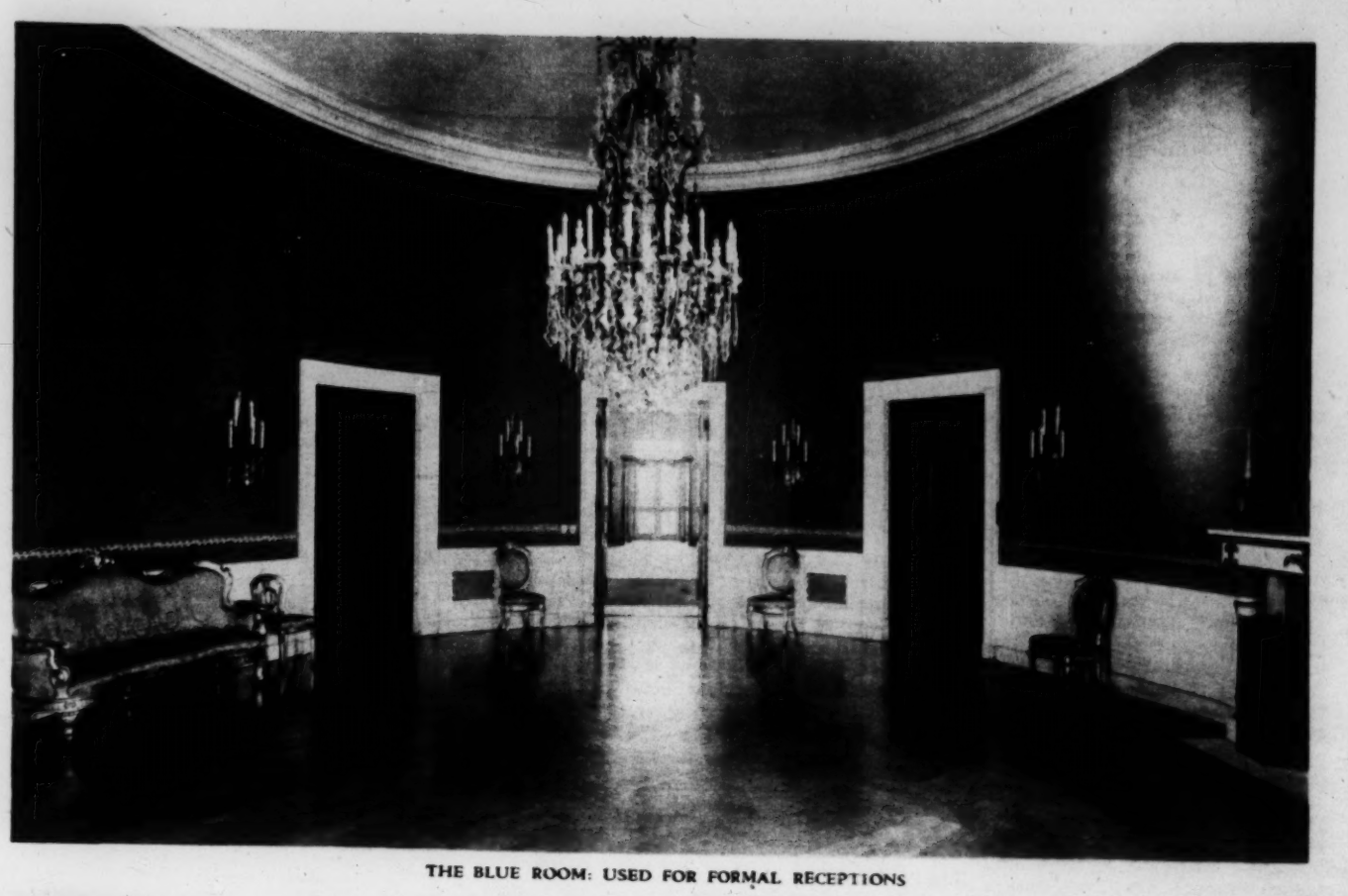
Marked advances made in photographic methods during recent years have now brought out in light and shade architectural beauties unobservable in old-time views, most of which date back to Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

Moreover, these pictures record for the first time decorative changes made by the Franklin Roosevelts—the magenta draperies that have replaced gold ones in the stately East Room; the new Red Room furniture, cozy enough to please dinner guests but formal enough to keep them from lingering too long; the desk from which President Roosevelt delivers his "fireside chats," the Presidents' portraits rearranged to give prominence to those the Roosevelts most admire.

It is not the innovations since the first Roosevelt administration that impress one about the public floors of the White House but the lack of them. The present administration's fondness for change is indicated more in the private apartment on the upper floors where Mrs. Herbert Hoover's historical research went by the board with the introduction of Roosevelt family pieces and ship print collections.

Two schools of interior decorating—European Renaissance and Colonial—are combined in the White House with success. Most pieces in use today date back to 1902 when refurnishing followed structural renovation of the White House. Before any new piece is

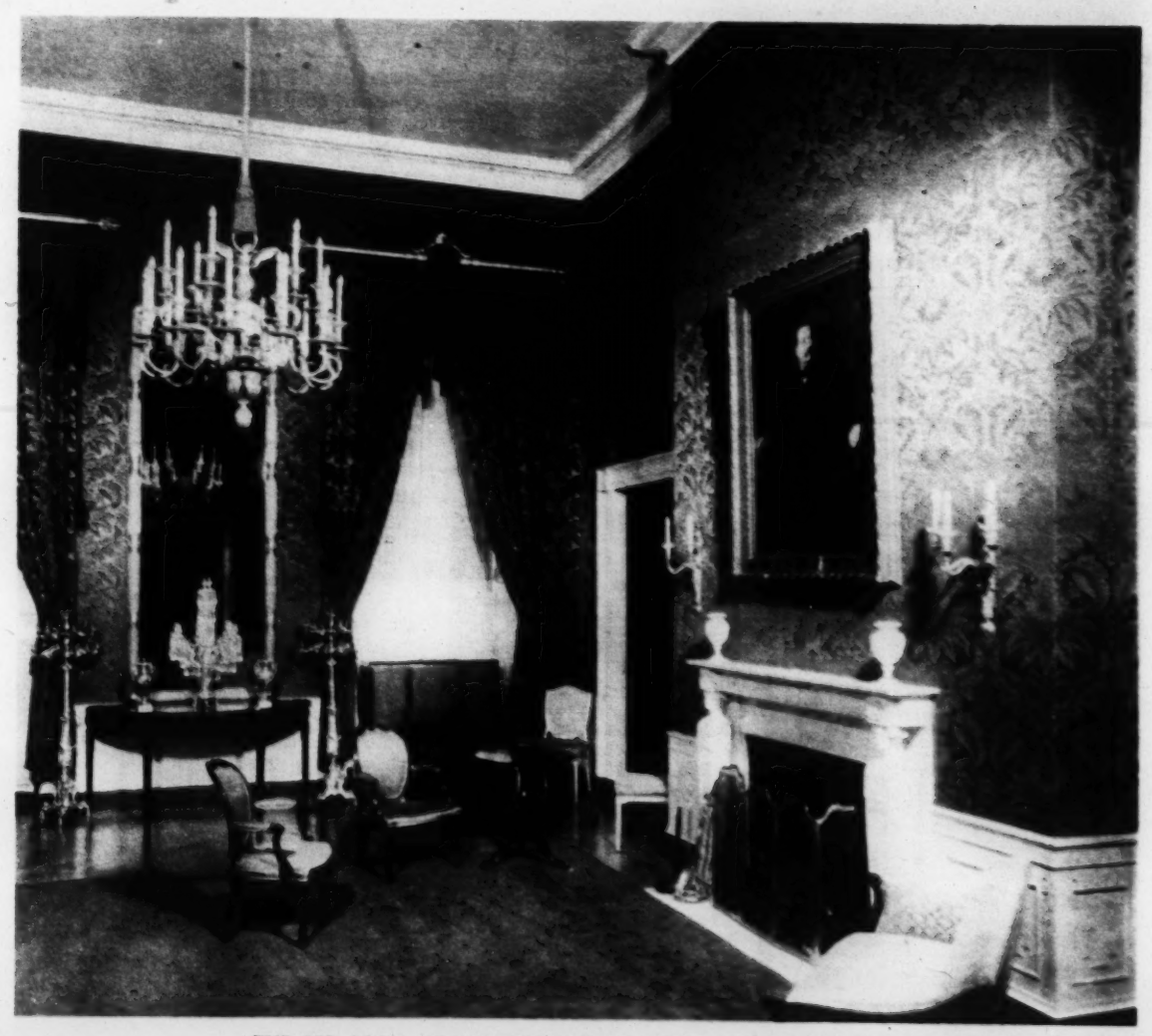
(Continued on page 13)



THE BLUE ROOM: USED FOR FORMAL RECEPTIONS

THE STATE DINING ROOM: SCENE OF FORMAL DINNERS

GRAND STAIRCASE TO PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS



THE RED ROOM: GROVER CLEVELAND'S PORTRAIT OVER MANTEL

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Among the New Books

The Problem of the Man of Letters—A London Letter

In Defense of Letters, by Georges Duhamel. London: Dent. 8s. 6d.
The Middle Way, by Harold Macmillan. London: Macmillan. 5s.
Masaryk on Thought and Life: Conversations With Karel Capek. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.
Adventures of a Bookseller, by G. Orioli. London: Chatto & Windus. 12s. 6d. New York: McBride. $3.50.

London

EVERY WEEK I receive letters, questionnaires, and printed exhortations in all colors inviting me to stop war, fight fascism, stand for democracy, and defend culture. Freedom, too, is thrown in sometimes; not to mention justice, the Jews, Spain, the Chinese, the Czechoslovaks, and denouncing Mr. Chamberlain. Numbers of societies with charming secretaries seem to have formed the opinion that I'm the St. George for their particular dragon—a very flattering and strengthening thought. Hitherto no one had bothered much about me, except hospitals begging for signed copies of my books and the usual mild lunatics; but now, for some time, half the politicals of England seem to be after me, sometimes for money, sometimes for my signature, and usually for both. And it turns out—which takes away a few of the roses—that pretty well all other writers are in the same public demand. What do they do about it? Like me, it seems, they sign and pay up; and then, returning to their work, which someone is always trying to interrupt, they begin to wonder.

* * *

I recommend them to look at M. Duhamel's "In Defense of Letters" and to reflect first upon the title for a moment. The French are a clear-headed or, at any rate, a tidy-minded people. Inclined to split hairs like lawyers, of course, and to confuse a passion for precision with a feeling for order. But can a writer do more, as a writer, than defend letters? Aren't culture, liberty, and the Czechs a bit of a mouthful for the man? Is there known to be a case of culture being defended by politics? A glance at Europe today suggests something very different. Does a baker defend the cause of baking by proclaiming it on the platforms? Surely thereby he propagates the cause of advertisement. The business of the baker is to bake.

* * *

I am not saying (and neither does M. Duhamel, who writes at length on the defense of his profession) that a writer has no concern with politics; and I certainly think—and do not believe he does—that some of the crises in our profession are due to major social and political causes; but the real problem for the writer begins in his own conscience. There are matters enough in his own trade—the substitution of gossip and advertisement for criticism, for example; the tendency of news editors, who have displaced the old literary editor, to prefer talk about books to criticism; the preference for talk because the advertisers, not unnaturally, prefer it to criticism; the loss, in consequence, of a sense of obligation to the art of writing.

Mr. Duhamel's book touches on these things, though for the foreign reader his arguments suffer from being drawn from purely French experience. He is exercised by the competition of the oral and visual (the radio and the cinema) with the written word; and he foresees a time when the capacity for reflection, which is fed by the printed word, may become atrophied and the benefits we have had from the invention of printing destroyed. Two points strike me here: there has always been a hostility to letters in England; a phenomenal literacy did not prevent the attack on culture in Germany. I should have liked to see this discussion made in both ampler and more definite terms.

* * *

All this trouble has come to a head since the economic crisis of 1931. It is a mistake, as Mr. Macmillan says in his new book on planning, "The Middle Way," to believe that that crisis has been solved. Cheap money, rearmament and tariffs have given an artificial prosperity which is belied by the present chaos in foreign politics, itself the direct outcome of the slump. Mr. Macmillan is no socialist nor fascist; he is, in fact, a Conservative member of the House of Commons; but he must, alas, be one of the few in that contented phalanx who really see that "some new theory of social evolution must be conceived if we are to retain our heritage of political, intellectual, and cultural freedom . . ." and that we must "find a civilization in which human life is supreme."

His book, in the proper British way, rejects extreme theories. He makes no analysis of capitalism's past from which to build a political abstract. His approach is factual. How has English capitalism changed since 1931? How has it controlled profit-making in one or two new major undertakings, without exterminating it? How much private enterprise is to permitted? Beginning with the Rowntree and Orr figures that from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of the population of Great Britain are underfed because underpaid, he lays down a charter of minimum needs, and the method for establishing a minimum wage. The study is necessarily limited to what has already been achieved and what is eventually practicable in the interior economy of England, and this is of great importance and value—if it is not too late. For though the revolutionary view of socialism is, as he says, remote from reality in England, the possibility of war is not remote. The last war, as Masaryk said, was a revolution. Unless, therefore, in taking the middle way capitalism can solve in some degree its life-and-death problem, the internal solutions offered by planning of Mr. Macmillan's kind do not touch the case.

* * *

"Masaryk on Thought and Life" continues the conversations with Capek and contains the late President's view on religion, philosophy, and politics, set out in a kind of Socratic dialogue. Masaryk disliked the usual antithesis of idealism and realism. This book is tough but stimulating.

I wish I had more space for Orioli's "Adventures of a Bookseller," though I suppose its simple, unembarrassed Italian candor will shock some readers. They are warned. This book seems to me likely to become a classic of our time. From a sausage shop in Bologna to singing in the streets in London and then, via fantastic instruction in the Charing Cross Road, Mr. Orioli became famous as a collector. His book is like the old picaresque novels, full of the innocent, the rougish, the vicious, and the charming, and it is written by a master of story telling, a born collector of extraordinary lives.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Copper Country Portraits

The Devil Learns to Vote, by Christopher P. Connolly. New York: Covici Friede. $2.50.

A CERTAIN GLAMOUR seems to surround Leadville silver and Cripple Creek gold and the fabulous persons (or fabulous legends) who peopled the Colorado Golcondos. We read of the "Unsinkable Mrs. Brown," who burned $90,000 in the stove; of H. A. W. Tabor and his Grand Opera House, of Winfield Scott Stratton and his lavish charity. We laugh at their ways, although one wonders whether a Missouri farm girl of today would be much different than Mrs. Brown if she woke up one morning worth millions, or whether a Vermont farmer of today would be more restrained than was Senator Tabor. Perhaps each of us would reveal idiosyncrasies were we suddenly to find our incomes boosted to $1,000 a day.

But Leadville and Cripple Creek, Central City, Denver, and their by-products were bright, alive, vivid. By contrast there is Montana, hidden beneath a green, bleak haze of copper. Cold, dismal, stark. Yet, in "The Devil Learns to Vote," Christopher P. Connolly peoples this bleak land with warm, living characters.

Copper may be more utilitarian than gold, but we enhance it with less romance. Perhaps that is why Mr. Connolly's effort fails. Perhaps the story just isn't there, although Marcus Daly, who opened the great Anaconda mine, hints of being promising. Senator W. A. Clark is pictured far too scantily to be interesting, and F. Augustus Heinze, who battled first Daly, then Clark, and finally the Standard Oil Company above ground in the courts and underground with powder and water, appears from Mr. Connolly's slightly out-of-focus presentation to have his points as a legend of the West.

That's the trouble with Mr. Connolly's book; the pictures are not sharp. As a public prosecutor during some of this period, Mr. Connolly should have enjoyed ample opportunity to make a sharp cleavage between who was right and who wrong, yet his account leaves one with the incongruous thought that all parties concerned were simultaneously public enemies and conscientious knights-errant for the public good. It doesn't jell.

Mr. Connolly embraced too much territory. He starts back in the post Civil War days of the Vigilantes, apparently to show that the greed of mankind did not expire with the men on business end of the hemp, and that changing conditions merely meant changes in methods. But that is pretty obvious. One can't steal a vein of copper with a pistol.

Provocative Fables

What Next? Provocative Tales of Faith and Morals, by Laurence Housman. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d. net.

MR. HOUSMAN'S fables are in the strict tradition, they are out to teach us something; and few writers, one feels, have succeeded better, within the compass of the short story, in that difficult dual task of pointing a moral and adorning a tale. Authors of today are apt to be somewhat shy, or perhaps discreet, in drawing attention to their moral; even the novel with a purpose firm does not always dare to make it known from the housetops. We have become accustomed, in fact, to regard the moral as a matter of speculation, and to draw it according to taste—but in this case Housman's choice is as stern as Hobson's. No doubt with other authors there is often a fear of stressing the familiar, and here Mr. Housman has a distinct advantage; for his moral is seldom familiar, in the sense of being commonly appreciated, and whether or not one questions its truth and significance, it invariably, as his sub-title claims, sets the reader thinking.

He flings down the gauntlet in the opening words of his preface: "The main aim of these tales is to show how easily faith can become a bad substitute for morals. One may write fairy tales without believing in fairies, and similarly of other things which, while giving play to the imagination, can help to point a moral. That is the 'raison d'être' of these miraculous tales."

Having done which, he proceeds to make good his challenge, and lay about our reason, not only with the fury of one possessed of a good purpose, but with consummate skill. Wit, playing delicately with a malicious gleam, or dazzling in a grand parade, is his chief weapon, but far from his only one. Fierce satire, pathos, a profound and sympathetic comprehension of the odds against humanity, are all at his command; and so, too, is a beautiful prose that, like his underlying sincerity, never falters.

Considered apart from any didactic purpose, the tales are still immensely entertaining. Again and again he conceives a central situation that is delightfully original; and his fantasy, so cunningly mingled with the prosaic, is as unexpected, yet as satisfying, as was the coming of his winged cherub to the motherly Mrs. Stubbs.

"What Next?" is so good that the question will undoubtedly be echoed back to Mr. Housman from all sides, and one hopes that he will supply the answer in the shape of another book as soon as possible.

E. F.-B.

A Swedish Youth Recalled

Memory of Youth, by Vilhelm Moberg, translated from the Swedish by Edwin Björkman. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50.

WITH A FACILE PEN Vilhelm Moberg places on record a tale of youth recalled, an ordinary tale about ordinary peasants of the Swedish province of Smaland. Allowing for whatever may have become lost in translation, the writing, though workmanlike, is not outstanding. The leading character, Knut Toring, a peasant with a peasant's instinct for the soil and sympathy for those attached to the soil, even after he has become a city dweller and editor of a popular magazine, is not particularly interesting.

Neither is the country girl whom he first loved, nor his parents, nor his wife. The perplexities of childhood and youth are common enough, and while the narration of natural development is vivid though dignified, and occasionally beautiful, it has not enough substance for a novel. That the author has dramatic powers is evident from rare passages such as that in which he describes, through the sensitive recollections of a child, the slaying and skinning of the red mare. The reaction of the child Knut to the scene of brutality is described with delicacy and poignancy. Such writing comes too infrequently throughout the book, the first, it is announced, of a trilogy. The second part will be published in America next autumn.

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The Printing Trade in the English North American Colonies

The Colonial Printer, by Lawrence C. Wroth. Portland, Maine: The Southworth - Anthoensen Press. $7.50.

THE READING PUBLIC has always been inclined to take the printing business for granted. Ordinarily, people show no more curiosity about where the newstand or the library gets its wares than about what goes on beyond the swinging door through which the waitress disappears.

The mechanism of printing, after remaining static for well over 400 years, began to be fundamentally reorganized two generations ago. The managers of the industry ceased to be craftsmen in order to become business executives. One result of this was that they became curious concerning the conditions out of which these changes had evolved. Their interest in the history of the craft spread from the practitioners to the patrons, and the literature of printing has now come to be one of the recognized departments in every general bookseller's stock. On these shelves, Mr. Wroth's "Colonial Printer" is assured a lasting place.

Printed things are mainly responsible for making people what they are, as constituents of the social organism. At the same time, it is true in a sense that the press never produced anything that anybody could not get along without, without which a community could not exist comfortably and happily. It is partly, at any rate, because they are not necessary to mere existence that the things that come from the printing presses have always had more to do than any other single factor with determining the character and the degree of civilized cultivation which is attained by a community as a whole and by the individuals who are its constituent parts.

* * *

Despite all the changes of the present century, the press still holds its own against the rivals who are challenging its influence as disseminators of information and of propaganda. But, until a generation ago, it had these fields of influence to itself—beyond the range of the individual human voice. This is why it is impossible to understand the building up of public opinion and the evolution of the other factors which go to the making of contemporary community life without knowing something about the making of books and magazines and newspapers and handbills.

Mr. Wroth's work on the Colonial printer is a comprehensive and learned treatise on who the printers were, what they did and how they did it, in the English North American settlements, between 1638 and 1800. It deals thoroughly with a normally uneventful interval in printing, and, because there was so little out of the ordinary, it serves better than any other book except McKerrow's epochal "Introduction to Bibliography," which it supplements in important respects, as a guide to how books were made from the time of the fifteenth-century invention until the closing decade of the nineteenth.

Commercial bookmaking, and most of all the making of newspapers, retain today hardly a single detail of all that was commonplace in 1900. A man fingers a typewriter in a New York office, and the letters he strikes are cast in metal type simultaneously and instantaneously in a score of cities from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. And yet, at the same time, every well-equipped printing establishment finds it cheaper to do some other things in the way they have been done uninterruptedly since the days of the Colonial printers.

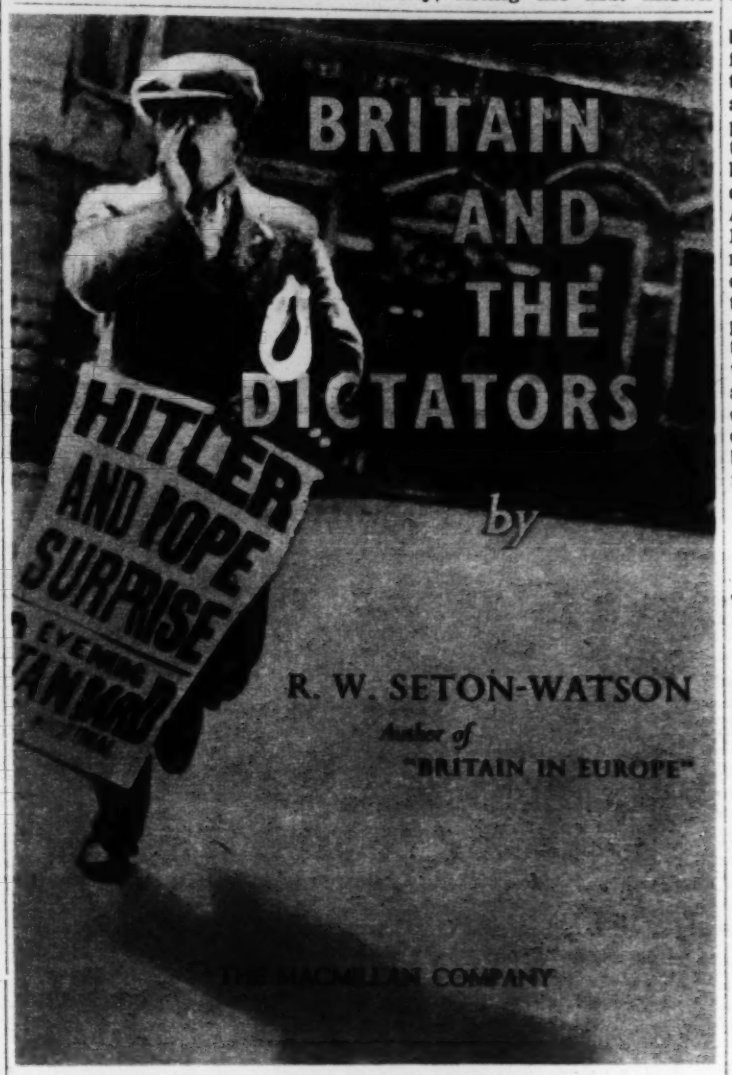
Mr. Wroth's treatise begins, in compliance with the prevailing bibliographical convention, with a summary account of the career of the first printer in each colony, listing the first known piece of printing, the first book of consequence, the first newspaper, and other initiatory activities, supplemented later in the volume by accounts of the first type founding and the first papermaking. Against this background he sets forth the results of prolonged and comprehensive investigations into all the phases of the bookmaking industries as practiced in America before the Revolution.

This book has been welcomed by those to whom the subject is familiar with a general assumption that it is destined to occupy a pre-eminent, unchallenged position. This is due only partly to the author's position at the head of that notable institution devoted to the collecting of early American books, the John Carter Brown Library, and to his unrivalled standing as an authority on all the important facets of this subject. The work approaches perfection because of the preliminary stages through which it has passed, and the resultant opportunities for criticism and reconsideration of each statement. It was outlined before 1922, to get perspective for a book on Maryland printing, which is still the cornerstone for Mr. Wroth's reputation. This Maryland origin had another essential influence in that it enabled him to approach the broader subject free from the complications which beset those who start from the larger centers.

* * *

The preliminary outline was given a hearing at a meeting of the American Bibliographical Society, and its publication in the Papers of that society brought the author into communication with a few score specialists with whom his continued correspondence is reflected in every paragraph on the 30 pages of notes. By 1931 the outline had grown to a volume of 265 pages, printed at the Merrymount Press for the Grolier Club of New York. This has now been revised and expanded to fill nearly 400 pages, for the general public. Though he is a scholar by instinct, training, and vocation, the author's erudition has been tempered by his more recent experiences as a Sunday newspaper columnist for the New York Herald Tribune.

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP



Jacket Design for "Britain and the Dictators," Which Was Reviewed in This Newspaper on July 2

Richard Jefferies's England

Jefferies's England, Nature Essays, by Richard Jefferies, edited by Samuel J. Looker. New York: Harper. $3.

THE LEISURELY READER who likes his English countryside laid out before him in the peaceful and somewhat photographic prose of Richard Jefferies will be pleased to have the most readable of that author's essays lifted out of the miscellany of collected works and illustrated, as this new edition is, with frequent and beautiful photographs by Will F. Taylor.

Samuel J. Looker is to be congratulated on his selection and on his arrangement, as editor, of the 31 essays which represent Jefferies's maturity. No mean task, this of culling the flower of some 140 essays, the output of the last decade of the journalist-nature-writer's life. The subject headings, such as "Hours of Spring," "The Pageant of Summer," "Wild Flowers and Herbs," "Wheatfields," and so forth, carry the memory back immediately to that gentle meandering, without too stimulating or exciting rhetoric, which afforded pleasure to a wide circle of nineteenth-century readers, and doubtless finds its followers today.

Opening the volume at the piece entitled, "The Sun and the Brook," one is reminded of the imagist directness (if a term of prosody may be employed in describing prose) which distinguished Jefferies's work, as one reads:

> The sun first sees the brook in the meadow where some roach swim under a bulging root. Leaning against the tree, and looking down into the water, there is a picture of the sky. Its brightness hides the sandy floor of the stream as a picture conceals the wall where it hangs, but, as if the water cooled the rays, the eye can bear to gaze on the image of the sun. Over its circle thin threads of summer cloud are drawn; it is only the reflection, yet the sun seems closer seen in the brook, more to do with us, like the grass, and the tree, and the floating stream.

To assist the student, an appendix supplies the place and date of periodical publication and information concerning subsequent book reprinting. There is a comprehensive bibliography of writings by and about Jefferies.

A New Poet of Quality

The Fountain and the Bough, by Eileen Hall. New York: Scribner. $2.

IT IS PLEASANT to discover good things. Especially good first books of poems, which are rarer than could be wished. But here is one, and we shall count it double, forgiving faults for sake of its ever-present poetry. Miss Hall is a new and somewhat sad singer. She finds a good deal of grief, but it is the kind of objective grief that one observes in much fine poetry:

> The earth's before me now, like an old poem,
> The living imitation of lost things:
>
> So Sappho is deciphered, so scholars spell Catullus,
> His speech conjectured from the written word,
> Not knowing how he sang the syllable.
>
> My childhood litany of rock and water
> Is now the sweetest of dead languages.
> The stars are altered—Now the dawn
> Can tell me nothing that I wished to know. . . .

This is, I submit, the stuff of poetry. The following stanza falters a little in Miss Hall's hands, not always quite expert enough as yet, but she goes on to an effective ending:

> Where I live now,
> The rose becomes irrelevant,
> The full moon fading,
> Can only tell me of archaic things.

The group of poems referring to Antigua, British West Indies, seems the weakest section of the book. It is difficult to say just where these obviously sincere pieces fail. Perhaps it is that the dialect form of verse has only a limited appeal. It raises barriers between the average reader and the poet which are hard to penetrate.

There are echoes in Miss Hall's work, a bit disturbing at times, and one regrets the inclusion of some obvious program pieces in the selection. But for the most part the high average the poet has set for herself is maintained. She has written at least one line that tempts the reviewer to use that dangerous word "great." And it has been a long time since he was so tempted.

J. R.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Forbidden Ground, by Neil H. Swanson (Farrar & Rhinehart, $2.50). Another historical novel of the American Colonies.

In Praise of Sweden, by Maxwell Fraser (Dodge, $2.75). A comprehensive guide.

Swedes in America, 1638.1938, edited by Adolph B. Benson and Naboth Hedin (Yale University Press, $3). An elaborate account of the contribution to American development by people of Swedish birth or ancestry, published for the Swedish-American Tercentenary Association.

Men Against Crime, by Henry Lysing (Kemp, $2.50). The story of J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

D'Annunzio, by Tom Antongini (Little Brown, $5). An adulatory account, by his secretary, of the Italian poet's sensational career.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Key to Hidden Treasure

WHAT CAN BE DONE with hidden treasure, when means for bringing it to the surface are lacking? That question faced Marie J. Carroll, chief of the reference service of the World Peace Foundation when, some years ago, an increasing public became aware of the value of the publications. Finding facilities lacking, Miss Carroll set to work to bring into being means of access to those riches. The undertaking was encouraged by the Publications Department of the League of Nations at Geneva, and by the World Peace Foundation, in Boston.

* * *

Miss Carroll devised a "Key of League Documents," of which a new volume has recently been published. Gone is the time when additional League publications were greeted in many quarters with something less than enthusiasm, because of the difficulty of merely listing 200 or more a year, let alone doing a subject index of their phraseology. In earlier years, the publications were not intended for the general public. Indeed, the manner of their publication mirrors the characteristics of the League itself in its first years. The coming into being of new organisms brought about new modes. It was not a question of precedents, because there were none. The evolution of the tasks of the League can be traced readily in the system of its publications from 1920 down to 1938.

Today these publications, which may be found in the libraries of all major educational institutions of the United States, are regarded as necessary in the study of political science, history, economics and sociology in their larger aspects. In public libraries they are considered a final word on a wide range of national and international problems. Prior to the issuance of the first volume of the "Key" it took a skillful and persevering seeker to locate documents on special questions. But now a storehouse of world material is at hand.

* * *

Often a catalogue is a prosaic affair, but not so with the Key. Turn at random its pages and sense the stories back of such headings as:

Plebiscite in the Saar Territory. Counterfeiting Currency, Summary of Observations of Governments on Means of Control. Technical Co-operation Between the League and China on Health Matters, Education, Road Building, etc. World Sugar Situation. Austrian Public Finances. International Assistance to Refugees Coming From Germany. Study of the Question of the Constitution and Operation of a Main Network of Permanent Air Routes. Conference for Suppression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs.

Early in the League's history it was asked by Great Britain what was being done to care for ex-soldiers, blinded in the war.

The League asked various governments to reply to certain questions, and in time there was pooling and exchange of information which resulted in "Welfare of the Blind," a book which sets forth the most advanced methods by which the sightless are enabled to take their place in the work-a-day world.

* * *

Last year the Economic Intelligence Service of the League published a book called "International Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs by Countries of Origin and Consumption," the second volume of its kind to be published by the League. It is evidence from 122 countries, whose statistics on 35 commodities (such as sugar, wheat, rubber, wood in various forms, cotton, wool, silk, hides, iron, steel, copper, and petroleum) represent 98 per cent of total world trade in 1935. This volume is the outcome of the conclusion reached by the Committee of Statistic Experts, four years ago, that comparisons of international trade statistics could only be reached if all countries furnished their import data by country of origin.

Verbatim reports on nearly every activity under the sun (better than any crossword puzzle would be a quest to discover a subject not covered by League publications) are evidenced in the Key.

No doubt Miss Carroll's familiarity with special and public libraries throughout the United States, as well as her knowledge of the League library itself, served her well, in the preparation of the "Keys." The $2,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller made possible the Geneva library equipped to hold 2,000,000 volumes—a large development from the first housing of a few documents and books at 117 Piccadilly, London.

* * *

Today, in the library staff of 27, 14 different nationalities are represented. There, in the severely dignified building, are to be found special librarians on social and economic conditions and political questions.

When Miss Carroll produced the first "Key," the World Peace Foundation was the American agent for League publications. Now, although the International Documents Service of Columbia University Press is the agent and is the publisher of the current "Key," her daily mail bears testimony to increasing interest in the output of the presses at Geneva. Not from experts, governmental departments or research students alone come the thousands of inquiries. Businessmen and women in great number, members of international relations clubs, and public speakers seek factual material for their speeches and discussions. The "Key," used as a catalogue guide to publications available on special questions, not only effects a saving of thousands of dollars in catalogue costs to American libraries, but is of large and increasing service to librarians throughout the United States.

MARIE J. CARROLL
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. . Newsboys

(Continued from Page 3)

officers call at Mr. Burroughs' office to thank him for the change in certain quarters where once they had considerable trouble, and why boys from honest homes, with decent ideas of behaviour, manage to face a world which seems all against them and to emerge with increased strength and courage. You can lecture till you're blue in the face, contends Mr. Burroughs, but you can't make a boy obedient to authority until you have disarmed him mentally of his justification in his lawless attitude.

* * *

When the Village camp first opened, four years ago, about 30 "juvenile delinquents" were included. They had been distributed among the cabins where the boys who had clean records were housed. The first week a number of articles disappeared, watches, fountain pens and so forth—the property of both villagers and counsellors. Mr. Burroughs called the boys into his cabin, in groups, mixing the 30 of the probation court records with 30 others. He talked of many things, but never of the vanished property. He soon gathered, from the way certain boys looked to one particular boy to see how he responded, that that boy, who was smaller and milder looking than the rest, was the gang leader.

"I knew," he said to me, "that there must be a leader, just as there is among horses and wild cattle and sheep." He explained to the groups that a village must have constables to keep order, but nothing appeared to register until he said, "The constables we appoint must watch not only villagers (boy campers) but also counsellors."

The 16-year-old gang leader piped up, "You mean to say, Mr. Burroughs, we can tell them big guys where they get off?"

"Yes," said Mr. Burroughs, "No matter who it is. If he breaks any rule you can stop him, counsellor or villager."

* * *

The boys entered immediately into the idea of constabulary. When they were asked to elect a Chief Constable they picked the leader of their gang. Never were more zealous guardians of the law. When their duties were explained and they were told they must see that property rights must be respected, the leader asked, "Must a guy squeal?"

"No," was the answer, "he doesn't have to squeal. All he has to do is to see that stolen property is returned." During the rest of that vacation period nothing disappeared. The articles stolen the first week, however, had not been returned when the boys gathered for the journey back to the city. Then, at the very last minute, as the bus was about to start, one boy excused himself, dashed into a barn, and came back with a bundle tied up in a big, red Italian handkerchief, which he handed to Mr. Burroughs. It contained every piece of property which had been stolen. There has been no trouble of the sort at the Village since that time, and nothing ever needs to be locked up.

The "Chief Constable" has kept off the probation records since that time and has proved himself a valuable and trusted worker in a chain store.

* * *

The motto of the Foundation is, "Strive, Serve, Save, Study." Last year, scholarships awarded to assist boys in their first year at college permitted four of them to sign up for chemistry and engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and eight at Boston University, one to go to the University of Iowa, and one to travel to Europe and study music. Many Bostonians have given generously to assist in the maintenance of this organization, but the last few years of financial ups and downs have made it difficult at times to go forward. The Trustees, however, are firm in the conviction that the newsboys' needs will continue to be understood and met.

The purpose of the Foundation, set forth on the back of its letterhead, is: "To give the newsboy an opportunity to develop his latent qualities and experiences of the street, to the end that he may make of himself a successful man and a useful citizen; to counteract the evil influences which the child of the street comes in contact with in a grown-up world by the mere nature of his occupation."

Pigeons' Resort Note

According to reliable authority, the feathered denizens of New York's financial district are not at home to visitors on the Sabbath.

During the week, lured by habitués of the canyon between Trinity Church and the East River, hundreds of pigeons drift leisurely down from their skyscraper dwellings to partake of crumbs and corn. Unafraid, they strut serenely through the tangle of traffic, to cluster expectantly around bank presidents or office boys.

On Sunday, however, a different custom prevails. Recent sightseers to Wall Street declare that on that day no birds are to be seen.

Who knows but that our cosmopolitan pigeons, taking a tip from financial friends, sojourn in the country during week ends?

"YOU'LL LIKE SITROUX CLEANSING TISSUES BETTER!"

RUTH COLEMAN
Beautiful Paramount Player

All over the country, more and more readers of the Monitor, both men and women, are turning to these super-quality Sitroux Cleansing Tissues. Fine-textured . . . softer . . . more absorbent than ordinary tissues—and, most important, *stronger*, so they don't "come apart" when in use. Ideal for cleansing the skin. Perfect, too, when used as a soft, sanitary, disposable handkerchief.

Keep a box of these economical tissues handy — on the dressing table, in the kitchen, bathroom, garage and car. They save laundry bills! Ask for Sitroux (pronounced "Sit-true") face tissues.

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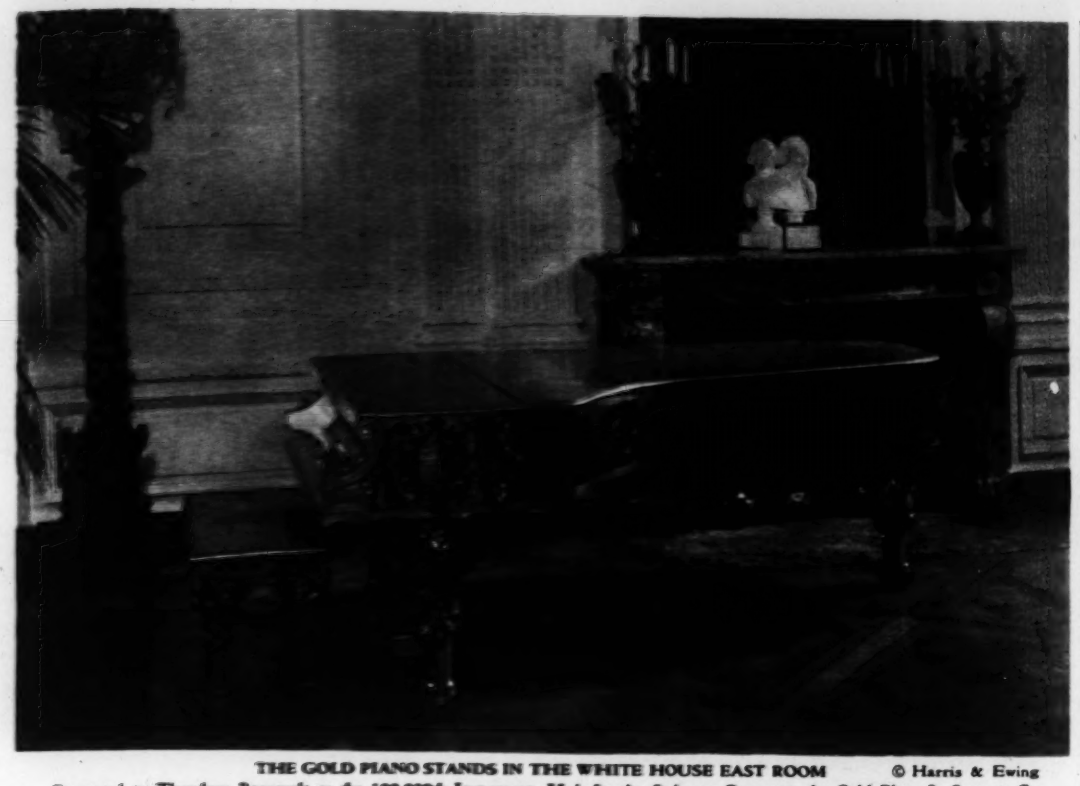

THE GOLD PIANO STANDS IN THE WHITE HOUSE EAST ROOM © Harris & Ewing
Presented to Theodore Roosevelt as the 100,000th Instrument Made by the Steinway Company, the Gold Piano Is Soon to Go to a Museum After 35 Years' Use by the Nation's Leading Artists at White House Musicals

. . Home in the White House

(Continued from Page 9)

bought or accepted as a gift, it must be approved by the Fine Arts Commission, whose word on such matters overrules even that of the President.

The East Room is the most regal in design and atmosphere. It is dominated by three huge chrystal chandeliers with thousands of glittering pendants; by full-length portraits of George and Martha Washington and the "gold" grand piano soon to become a museum piece after 35 years of active service. If walls could talk, none would have more fascinating stories than those of the East Room. They would be of White House weddings, of Alice Roosevelt to Nicholas Longworth and of Jessie Woodrow Wilson to Francis B. Sayre; of family wash hung out to dry by Abigail Adams, annoyed by inconveniences of the new mansion; of Theodore Roosevelt taking jiujitsu lessons and of his niece, the present White House mistress, dancing the Virginia Reel and "bunny hop" there.

The East Room is open to all visitors; the Red, Green, Blue and State dining rooms only to those who get letters of introduction from their Congressmen.

At the west end of the mansion, corresponding to the East Room is the State dining room where as many as 107 have been squeezed in around a richly-laid U-shaped banquet table, used several times a year for state dinners. Off this opens the family dining room watched over by John Tyler, where Presidents take most of their meals on a mahogany Chippendale table which stands on a red velvet rug. When the President rises to signal that dinner is over, guests at a formal party go into the Red Room next door.

In the Green Room, with its $80,000 sixteenth century Venetian chandelier and Aubusson rug, the President's wife often receives afternoon guests. In the oval Blue Room between, considered by many the most beautiful room in the White House, the President greets new ambassadors and stands with his wife to shake hands with guests at evening receptions.

The President delivers his fireside chats in the oval room on the ground floor. Broadcasting conditions are best there. Sightseers flock casually by the unpretentious desk each day without knowing its significance for thus far it is not placarded.

Other rooms on the lower floor open to the public for an hour and a half each morning include a billiard room, a library where books presented by the American Booksellers' Association are arranged on shelves, a souvenir room where all the things people give the President are on display and a china room where pieces of tableware used by various Presidents are on view.

The one really modern note in the whole mansion is large air conditioners that have been installed under most of the first floor windows.

Living in the White House is much like living in a public building. All of the household employees are hired by the federal government. The large number of sightseers make the lower floors practically inaccessible to the President and his wife during the morning hours. Meals are planned and supervised by a housekeeper. Formal entertaining ends when the "season" is over but guests come and go without end.

It is this formal atmosphere that Mrs. Roosevelt seeks to offset now and then by runping away to her cottage at Hyde Park where she can dress as informally as she pleases and even stir up an omelet if she is so inclined.

Tips for the Tropics

So you're going to the tropics! And you want to know how to prptect your films against those mysterious tropical afflictions you've heard so much about. Well—tropics are tropics the world around.

Cuba, Jamaica, Nassau, Bermuda, Mexico, and all the rest—they're almost equally popular as summer or winter resorts nowadays and cruisers are heading south every week in the year bearing away movie or mini enthusiasts, who hope that nothing will go haywire with their precious films. I know how anxious they are, for I've done a bit of tropical work myself; Frank Buck's "Wild Cargo," Dodge Brothers' "Wheels Across Africa," and Universal's newest African opus, "Dark Rapture." And it was my job to see that nothing went wrong with these negatives, representing investments of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

My films have been subjected not only to the dampness one expects to find only in a Turkish bath, but also to sustained temperatures in excess of 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and I've never lost an inch of film because of these hazards.

It really is not as difficult to protect your films as you might think, and you can assure yourself by following a few simple rules:

1. See that your stock of films, whether movies or stills, is put up in "tropical packing" by the manufacturer. There is little or no extra charge for putting each roll of film, hermetically sealed, in a metal container.

2. Unpack each roll only as you need it—don't leave any containers opened any longer than is necessary before exposure.

3. As soon as possible after exposure, wrap the roll in some absorbent material as described below and re-seal it in its container.

Every night in the tropics I always wrap my freshly exposed movie film in special paper bags provided by the maker of the film, before returning the film roll to its individual metal container and sealing it carefully with adhesive tape. These paper bags have the property of absorbing excessive humidity from the film emulsion and so protect the latter against the dangers of "sweating" which might result if I merely sealed the film in the can without the absorbent paper. I always see that the paper bags are as dry as possible before I put the film into them. I take no chances of their having absorbed humidity from the atmosphere, so dry them out in an oven, on the hot engine of the car, under a flatiron, over a toaster, or by merely thrusting a hot electric light bulb inside of them for a few minutes just before using them. On board ship, or in a hotel, you can easily "toast" the paper bags by simply inverting them over one of your boudoir lamps for a few minutes.

I suppose almost any kind of paper would help to protect your films; provided always that you have carefully dried the paper out either under the direct rays of the tropical sun or by one of the artificial methods described above. Even blotting paper might be all right if you first wrapped the roll of film in a piece of cloth to prevent the lint from the blotting paper getting into the roll of film and causing "dust" marks in the finished positive. I have referred only to movie films, because I always develop my Leica negatives right on the spot; but the same protection can be extended to any still films.

Instead of paper you could, of course, use any suitable absorbent material. I know of some who sing the praises of popcorn, puffed rice or puffed wheat, always seeing that these materials are carefully "toasted."

LEROY G. PHELPS

Carved From Rock

Near St. Anthony Falls, in Minneapolis, Minn., a million-dollar hydraulics laboratory, under construction for the past two years, is now nearing completion.

Here the nation's manufacturers will bring their materials and machinery, ranging from power turbines to faucets, for scientific study by university engineers. The Mississippi River itself will be turned literally into a test tube in an effort to seek new ways of controlling water movements and prevent erosion.

Built by WPA labor for the University of Minnesota, the underground workshop was carved out of an island bluff. Thousands of cubic yards of boulders and bed rock were moved so that the laboratory floors could be laid out beneath the river level, thus eliminating need for water pumping for experimental studies. A natural tunnel, found 40 feet below the level of the river, serves the laboratory.

Dr. Lorenz Straub of the University College of Engineering and Architecture, who designed the laboratory, is now in charge of the completed plant.

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No—it doesn't scratch!

It's one thing to have a cleanser that works fast. It's another to have one that whisks away dirt *without* scratching your bathtub or kitchen sink. Bon Ami does both. For Bon Ami is *not* gritty. Actually, it gives a high polish to porcelain—makes it easier to clean the next time—keeps it new-looking year after year!

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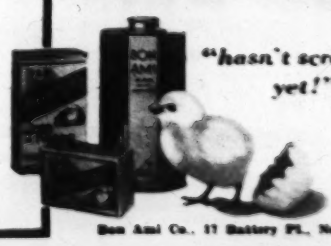

"hasn't scratched yet!"

Bon Ami Co., 11 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.

Hostels for Youthful Wanderers

B. H. Humble Photos

DAFFODIL TIME AT DALQUHARRAN CASTLE IN AYRSHIRE

COTTAGES AND CASTLES

The Hostel at Gairloch in the Far North Looks "Over the Sea to Skye," While at Inverbeg, Loch Lomonside, Is a Specially Designed Wooden Building (Top)

GROWTH OF THE YOUNG hostel movement in Britain can be judged from the fact that in 1929 there was one hut at Kinlochard with eight beds, while in 1937 there were 328 hostels in England, Scotland, and Wales, with 11,564 beds.

However, the 87,000 members in England and Scotland are a small proportion of the youth, and the voluntary officials in charge of the movement are seeking more members so that there can be more hostels.

The primary object is to encourage youths to go out and see their own country and to provide them with cheap accommodation at the end of their day's tramp or cycle run.

* * *

Membership costs 2s. 6d. a year for those under 21, and 5s. a year over that age, plus a shilling for each night spent at a hostel. For that shilling one is supplied with three blankets, a bed, and facilities for cooking one's own meals. Hostels may have from eight to more than 100 beds, with accommodation for both men and women.

Happily, there is no uniformity in the buildings used. Many are specially designed wooden structures with a common room in the center and men's and women's dormitories at either end. Farm buildings, schoolhouses, old mills, boathouses, cottages, manor houses, and even castles have been converted into youth hostels.

* * *

Some of them are of historic interest. In the hostel at Godsfield Manor on the Pilgrims Way the common room was once the ancient chapel of the Knights Templar. Houghton Mill, near St. Ives (Hunts), has associations mentioned in the Domesday Book, while there are many stirring tales of Ferniehurst Castle in the Borders, once a medieval stronghold. Derwent Hall in Derbyshire and Atwell Castle in Northants make magnificent hostels. On the northwest corner of Rannoch Moor an old boathouse by Loch Ossian has been converted into a model hostel. The nearest road is 10 miles away.

In Argyllshire, the Forestry Commissioners, after consultation with the Scottish Youth Hostels Association and other open-air interests, opened up 50 square miles of unplantable land of their forest grounds, with Ardgartan House on Loch Long as a youth hostel. Camping grounds have been provided and other hostels have been opened. The experiment has been an unqualified success. The area now forms a national park.

* * *

The Special Areas Commission has made grants, so enabling youths from the depressed areas to get away now and then from drab streets to the cheery youth hostels. King George's Jubilee Trust has also helped, and Sir Philip Gibbs, well-known author, presented a hostel at Ewhurst Green in Surrey.

Last year, British hostels had visits from the youth of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Canada, the United States and New Zealand.

There is unconditional reciprocity, so that these visitors pay only a shilling a night, while a British membership card, plus the equivalent of a shilling, will secure admission to youth hostels on the continent.

* * *

Young people of America are beginning to appreciate that they can now visit Britain more cheaply than at any previous time. Last year, Americans were responsible for more than 15,000 of the registrations recorded in the British hostels. With the added attraction of the Exhibition at Glasgow, the number of young folk visiting Scotland this year is greatly increased.

Britain's youth movement really started in 1929 when a few enthusiasts in Glasgow formed the Rucksack Club of Scotland and built that small hut at Kinlochard. In 1931, National Youth Hostel Associations came into being in England and Scotland, and later the Rucksack Club merged with the Scottish Association.

The tramper who explores the countryside at all seasons will learn much of nature lore, something of hill craft, will become increasingly appreciative of beauty, and enlarge his knowledge of and love for his country.

Again, so many other hobbies can be worked in to give increased enjoyment to the tramp or hill climb. Some people study weather. Many take up photography. Others take special interest in geology, trees, and flowers, the meaning of ancient place names, folklore, and relics of the past.

B. H. H.

KILTED HIKERS ON THE ROAD

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Over the Editor's Desk

London-Washington Axis?

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The Roman comedian, Publius Terentius Afer, 163 years before the beginning of the Christian era, wrote a play which he called "Heauton Timoroumenos" (the self-tormentor). It described a man who was continually in trouble because by misrepresentations he depreciated himself unduly. In his article, "Why not a London-Washington Axis," in the Magazine Section of June 8, Mr. Alfred Edwards, an English M. P., appears to be about as unhappy about his own country as the unfortunate Heauton Timoroumenos was about himself.

"Let us admit," says Mr. Edwards, "our treacherous failure to disarm. Let us admit that after having bribed Italy to come into our war we failed to pay the bribe. Let us admit . . . that . . . it is unfair for our small island to own one quarter of the earth's surface."

Mr. Edwards also admits that his country refused to co-operate when America "pleaded with Britain to take joint action with her in stopping Japan's invasion of Manchuria," and that the same occurred regarding the Italian capture of Ethiopia when he says America "again took the initiative and vainly offered to stop oil going to the Italians."

* * *

If even a small part of all this were true it would indeed be lamentable. There was no failure, treacherous or otherwise, on Britain's part to disarm after the war. On the contrary, between 1920 and 1935 Britain so reduced its fighting strength that, from having been the first air power in the world, it came down to what has been very generally estimated as only fifth place.

In regard to Italy, it is true that by the Treaty of London of 1915, Italy was to have "some equitable compensation" in the event of France and Britain increasing their African Colonial territories at Germany's expense. But this was fulfilled by transferring Jubaland to Italy and adjusting the Libya-Sudan boundary. It is therefore entirely misleading for Mr. Edwards to talk about failure "to pay the bribe."

So far again from Britain's owning "one quarter of the earth's surface," as Mr. Edwards alleges, such a fantastic misstatement can only be based upon the entirely false assumption that those are British possessions which in reality are the independent territories of the co-equal nations of the British Commonwealth.

I now come to the picture which Mr. Edwards draws of an America pleading in vain with Britain to join it in stopping aggression by the Japanese in Manchuria and by the Italians in Ethiopia.

* * *

To begin with, Mr. Edwards is wrong in saying "At that time America had her own representative sitting on the Council of the League of Nations." It is true that the American observer at Geneva occupied for a few days a temporary seat upon the League of Nations Council. But he was withdrawn on Oct. 24, 1931, whereas it was not until Jan. 5, 1932, that Mr. Henry L. Stimson saw the British Ambassador and disclosed to him the American view on Japanese aggression in Manchuria. The United States was not at that time and has not since then been a member either of the League Council or of the League.

So far from the United States having been willing, as Mr. Edwards alleges, to go further in the way of sanctions than Britain would consent to, the reverse was the fact.

In a speech at the Albert Hall, London, on March 7, 1932, the late Viscount Grey of Fallodon, one of the strongest supporters of collective security, described the relative positions taken up by Britain and the United States in regard to Manchuria.

'I am delighted," Viscount Grey said, "that the United States of America has joined with the League as much as it has in this conflict, but I do not for a moment believe that the United States Government has been so bashful that it has been anxious to do much more and has only been waiting to be invited to do so. So far as I am aware, the British Government and the League have shown no backwardness in supporting anything which the United States Government proposed, and to have proposed more than the United States Government was ready to co-operate in would not have been effective."

Regarding Ethiopia, Mr. Edwards' suggestion to the effect that (a) the U. S. A. opened the question of oil sanctions and offered to impose them, and (b) that Britain once more proved obstructive, are simply untrue.

Lord Baldwin, the then Prime Minister, dealt effectively with this hoary misrepresentation in a speech he made at Wishaw (North Lanarkshire) on June 20, 1936.

"The plain reason," the Prime Minister said, "why the oil sanction was not put in force was that enormous quantities of oil come from a country that is not a member of the League of Nations, and which we have no reason to believe would prohibit the exportation of oil. This country is the United States of America, and to put on a sanction which would be futile in its use merely for the sake of saying you have done it is a form of humbug in my view to which I will not lend myself."

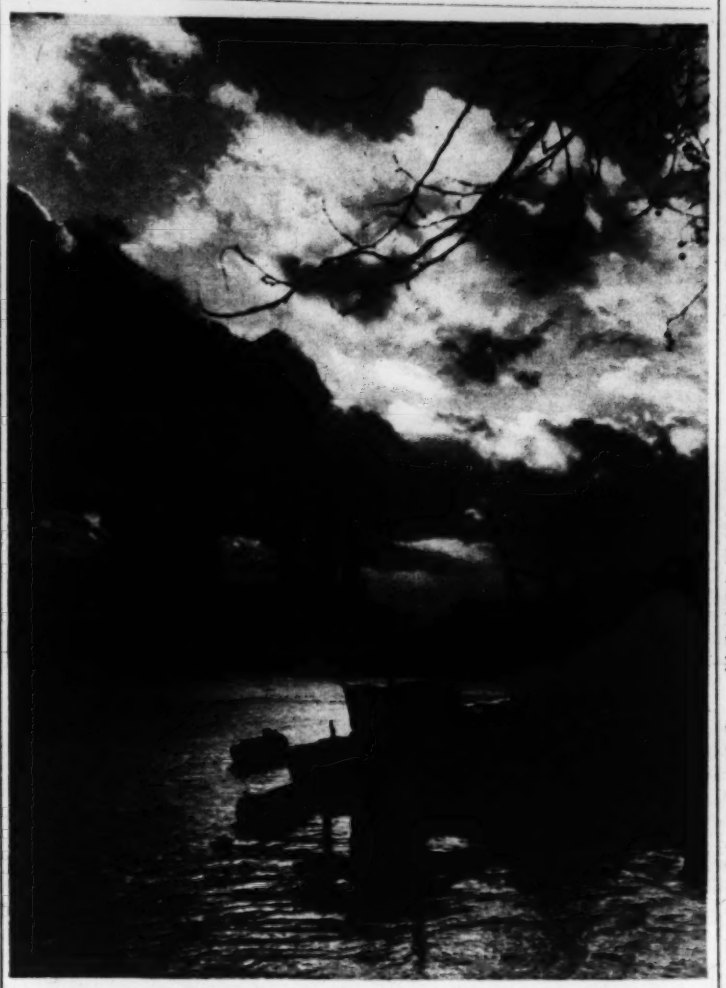
Sir John Simon has also nailed to the national counter this baseless allegation.

* * *

Speaking in the House of Commons on June 23, 1936, Sir John Simon said: "The fact of the matter is . . . that the United States had not and have not any power to prohibit the export of oil. The second point is that, when in the early months of this year the Committee" (i. e., of the League of Nations) "considered whether oil sanctions could be made effective, it was our Foreign Secretary who said that so far as we were concerned, we should be very glad to see oil sanctions applied and that they ought to be applied. But it was clear that there was not support for that course among other and essential members of the League."

I have now, I think, shown in their real light the true character of Mr. Edwards' statements. Admittedly, these statements are of the kind that is easier to make than to rebut. That is why I have been at some pains to get the facts in each case properly documented. I am one of those who believe that Anglo-American relations are less well served by palpable misrepresentations of fact than by the truth, and my reason for writing this letter is not in order to involve myself in any controversy with Mr. Edwards, but that those who desire to get a little closer to the facts may at least have an opportunity of doing so.

London, England TOUCHSTONE



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SUNSET ON THE THAMES AT CHELSEA

Among Our Contributors . .

Describing the proposed link between the Rhine and Danube Rivers, so forming a watery highway across Europe, R. H. MARKHAM writes of two streams which are familiar to him. He is the Monitor's correspondent in southern Europe, with headquarters in Budapest at present, although he had lived for many years in Vienna prior to the German-Austrian anschluss.

An expert on the Arctic, DELTUS M. EDWARDS is more than competent to speak on the subject which forms the basis of his article. He was a reporter on the staff of the old New York Herald, and continues to live in New York.

PETER LUNN, who discusses the Olympic ideal, was captain of the 1936 British Olympic ski team. He lives in London. ALBERT FIELD GILMORE, author of the week's magazine editorial, is a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston. PEARL STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor news staff in Boston, while MARY HORNADAY is on the Washington staff. EVELYN ROE is a New York writer.

Flavors in Vanilla

Why does vanilla vary so greatly in flavor, assuming the same quality raw materials go into producing all brands? One reason is the machinery used in its manufacture. The flavor of vanilla is so delicate that most metals cannot be used. One firm, after a series of tests, selected an alloy of nickel and chromium for storage tanks and handling equipment, because it was reported by scientific investigators to have no harmful effects on the extract.

Boundary Without Stakes

A TRUCE HAS RESTORED PEACE again along one of the world's most indefinite boundaries, that between Ecuador and Peru. Their common border is 500 miles farther north on maps of Peruvian origin than on those for which Ecuador draws the lines.

"The recent trouble flared when soldiers of the two nations clashed in the jungle near the towns of Rocafuerte, occupied by Ecuadorian soldiers, and neighboring Pantoja, occupied by Peruvian forces," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. "Halfway up the Napo River, an important northern tributary of the Amazon, these face-to-face border patrols form a link in the thin broken line of 'status-quo frontier' which stretches diagonally across a disputed triangle of more than 117,000 square miles.

"Overlapping claims of the two nations cover a broad triangle starting from a 500-mile base along the Andes and tapering to a point on the Amazon more than 500 miles to the east. A dispute over comparable mileage in North America might be such a question as whether Canada or the United States should have the territory between Quebec and Philadelphia.

* * *

"The disputed triangle, a thinly populated wedge of flat forest lands, laced with rivers which form upper branches of the Amazon's family tree, has been a sore spot on the South American map since Spain's colonies set themselves up in the nation business more than a century ago. Peru records that the few civilized inhabitants of the double-claimed area declared themselves Peruvian when that country attained independence in 1821. Ecuador, seceding from Colombia in 1830, drew its original national boundaries around that same triangle, assuming the same size and shape it had known in colonial days.

"The 'Montaña,' which has acquired the meaning of 'woodland,' is Peru's name for this stretch of relatively unbroken jungle. Ecuador calls it simply the East—the Oriente. From both countries it is walled off by the saw-toothed fence of the Andes, whose peaks in some places rise abruptly to a height of 15,000 feet within 10 miles of the flat, forested plain. Focus of the Montaña is Iquitos, reaching cityhood now with 40,000 inhabitants, Peru's inland port on the Amazon where seagoing vessels can sail 2,300 miles into the heart of the continent and drain the Oriente's forest wealth into Atlantic commerce.

* * *

"Like Iquitos, most of the Montaña has looked to the distant Atlantic for an outlet instead of to the two adjacent countries on the Pacific, because of the difficulty pack mules have in crossing the high Andes barrier. No railroad, no improved highway exists to facilitate the steep mountain-fence-climbing between the coast nations and their lowland Oriente. Since 1928, however, Peru has maintained airline connections with the jungle East. Semiweekly service links the Peruvian capital, Lima, and the coast with Iquitos, hub of the Oriente, with Güeppi at the northernmost and Ramón Castillo at the easternmost extensions of Peru's over-the-mountain claims."

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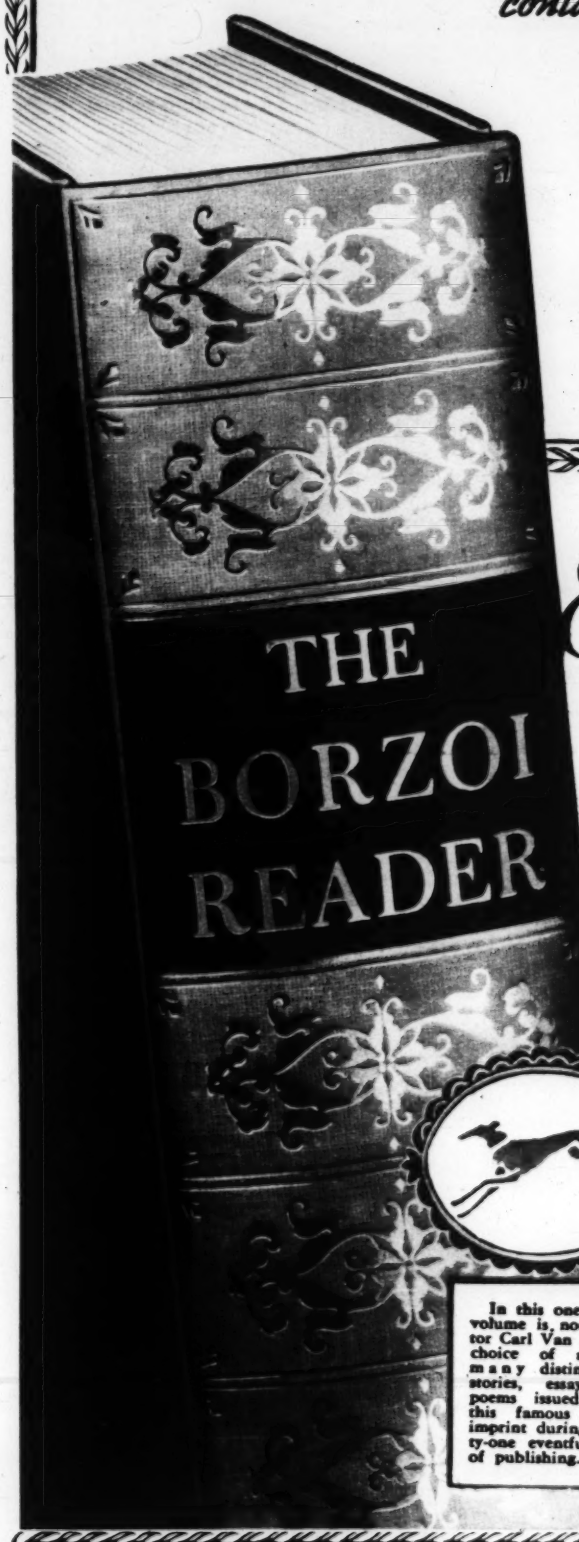

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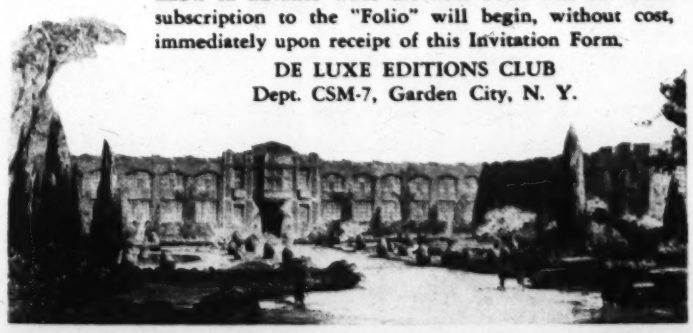

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